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ABSTRACT

Resource materials which lead to concept understandings of social change in New York City are presented in this seventh grade curriculum guide. By focusing on historical and social conditions, problems, and values in an objective manner, it is hoped that students learn through an inductive approach how to better deal with today's urbanization problems. Students employ tools of the historian and the social scientist, analyzing a city case study. A model of New York City is provided in which understandings of the urbanization process can be obtained by students and applied to other urban areas. Contents include chapters on the use of the guide, a city model, a case study of a New York City neighborhood comprised of differing families, and understandings and suggestions for the use of reference materials. Over half of the volume deals with statements and source materials on understandings, including questions and references. An annotated bibliography concludes this guide and is separated into teacher, reference, and student use sections. (SJM)

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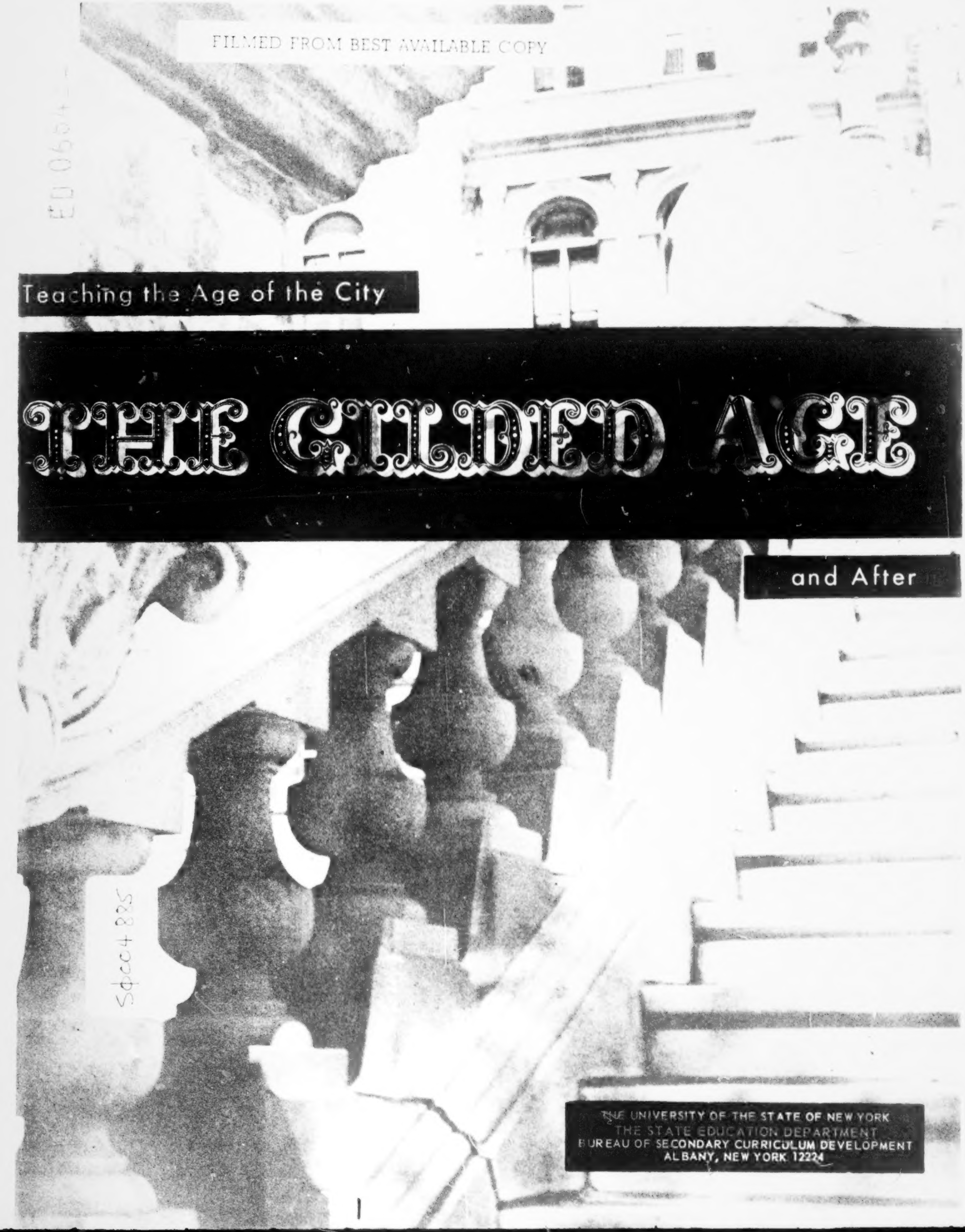

Teaching the Age of the City

THE GILDED AGE

and After

SO 004 835

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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Teaching the Age of the City:

The Gilded Age and After
(1865 - 1914)

A Guide For
Seventh Grade Social Studies

1972
Reprint

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FOREWORD

Teaching the Age of the City: The Gilded Age and After is the third in the series of guides to assist in implementation of topics in Social Studies 7, Our Cultural Heritage. This volume includes reference materials to lead to understandings in Topic 6, New York in the Gilded Age.

Feedback from schools trying out the revised social studies materials was most important in shaping this guide. A variety of resource materials was selected with both applicability to the understandings and appeal to seventh graders in mind. In assembling the bibliography, emphasis was placed upon including entries appropriate for student readers. The annotations have been written particularly to assist the teacher and the librarian in making selections for a specific class.

Initial work on this publication was done by Dr. Hazel W. Hertzberg, Assistant Professor of History and Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University. Lillian M. Reilly, formerly Supervisor of Social Studies, Yonkers, made significant contributions to the manuscript. The maps were produced by Vincent Kotschar of Poughkeepsie. Mildred F. McChesney, formerly Chief, Bureau of Social Studies Education, served as advisor throughout the preparation of the publication, assisted by Mrs. Betty Larsen, formerly of that Bureau, now in the Division of Intercultural Relations in Education. Other past and present staff members who reviewed the materials and offered helpful suggestions were: Mrs. Nida Thomas, James Lockhart, and Walter R. Silver of the Bureau of Educational Integration, and John F. Dority, Mrs. Catherine M. Firman, Jacob L Hotchkiss, and Mrs. Helena U. Whitaker of the Bureau of Social Studies Education. Janet M. Gilbert, Associate, Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development, had general charge of the project, and prepared the manuscript for printing.

GORDON E. VAN HOOFT
Director, Division of
School Supervision

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INTRODUCTION

Teaching the Age of the City: The Gilded Age and After is intended to help seventh grade teachers set the stage for examining life in an urban culture today. Previous studies in the seventh grade have focused upon a rural scene, and to some degree, upon a rather self-sufficient economy. The emphasis has been upon how one individual dealt with the problems and benefits of the natural environment. Experiences in group action in these earlier periods often were encouraged by the necessity for cooperative action to deal with problems posed by the natural environment.

Population increase in post-Civil War New York State rapidly changed this focus. The market centers of the Age of Homespun, as well as Erie Canal ports and railroad terminal points expanded rapidly as the industrial revolution brought new ways of making a living to these communities. Although New York City comes first to mind as the prototype of this rapid growth, upstate communities showed similar developments.

In studying Topic 6, New York in the Gilded Age, the class will be dealing with the concept of change in such aspects as ways of living, relationships between people, and value patterns. Students should become aware of the problems posed when several cultures exist simultaneously within a limited space. It is often easier to be objective about conditions in the past than it is to examine similar situations in the present without bias. Therefore, this opportunity to analyze multiculture confrontation in the Gilded Age setting should be most useful for today's students of a megalopolis culture.

In keeping with the nature of the Social Studies revision, the emphasis here is upon providing resources for an inductive approach. A topic concentrating upon conditions of living in the city in an earlier stage of its development focuses upon both historical and social aspects. Accordingly, it is expected that seventh grade social studies classes will employ again, as was recommended in *Teaching the Age of Homespun,* the tools of the historian. In addition, the pupils will have an opportunity to examine the types of materials used by the sociologist. Particularly applicable to this latter activity are the case study data.

Included in both the case study and the section dealing with specific understandings are a number of graphic and pictorial items. Where possible, these have been printed with a blank page on the reverse, to facilitate reproduction as transparencies. Their inclusion indicates the importance attached to use of visual cues in the development of understandings.

This publication is neither a student text nor a collection of lesson plans. Determination of classroom strategies and of the related behavioral and cognative objectives are the responsibility of the teacher. Another important area of decision for the teacher and the school is that of degree of emphasis to be given to any of the topics in the seventh grade course. The preparation of a detailed guide to support any topic does not indicate its importance, as compared to other topics, but rather, offers opportunity for some study in depth of a particular topic.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide provides a sampling of reference materials which are pertinent to the understandings in Grade 7, Topic 6, New York In The Gilded Age. They have been selected as samples of material of interest to and within the comprehension of seventh graders. They typify conditions in that particular period of urban development.

It should be noted that many of these materials have their counterparts in materials from other urban areas throughout the state. Teachers able to make collections of local material will find this emphasis more meaningful than one focused upon the New York City scene.

Teachers are encouraged to use any of these reference materials in a variety of ways including:

- duplicate selected reading passages or pictorial materials for class discussion
- tape spoken accounts of some of the reading selections
- produce overhead transparencies from any of the graphic entries

Selection of Reference Materials

In selecting reference materials for students, teachers should consider how these selections may be useful in determining instructional and behavioral goals.

- Is the item important in achieving certain knowledge objectives? Does it:
  - lead directly to identification of an understanding?
  - permit formulation of tentative hypotheses related to the understanding?
  - remind the student of facts to be considered?
  - suggest relationships between conditions or phenomena?
- Is the item useful with respect to developing such social studies skills as:
  - analysis of an author's point of view?
  - detection of bias?
  - determination of relative importance of various data?
- Is the material powerful in swaying the attitudes of students? Does it:
  - provoke interest in a particular course of action?
  - challenge existing values?
  - establish areas of identity with the people described in the account?
  - suggest other acceptable patterns of action?
  - promote stereotyping?

Use of Reference Materials

Understanding can take place to the degree to which the student can identify with people in unfamiliar situations. By study of the country bumpkin told not to blow out the electric light in the cartoon on p. 61, he is better able to learn why some people decided not to stay in the city. He can learn what it was like to be a member of a minority group by exploring what there was about the Friday market that made the Jewish lady prefer to do her shopping there. The advertisements and variety of selections from Harper's Weekly give clues to what things were important to the people who could afford a subscription to Harper's Weekly, to analyze whether all people of that day held the same values, a question which has relevance to an examination of urban life today.

The model should have application to other urban areas during the Gilded Age in New York State. The same general characteristics should pertain; the same outcomes of similar actions can be anticipated. This type of analysis makes certain relationships more apparent. Thus the seeming cold-hearted outlook of the factory owner in that period toward the condition of his employees must be seen as a reflection of a value structure that placed adding to the wealth of the economy higher than concern for the worth of all individuals. This example lends itself to illustrating a dangerous pitfall in the use of a model and of this type of materials. The generalization that the rich have no concern for the poor may easily follow, if the model is examined simply in descriptive rather than analytic terms. In using the illustrative material, the teacher must watch for such oversimplifications. In addition, the limited sample of the case material should be noted and considered in its use.

Procedure for Teachers

Prior to teaching this topic, the teacher should brief himself by:

- Understanding of "the model": what typifies Gilded Age conditions in the city?
- Familiarization with specific reference materials included in the guide
- Comparison of guide with Topic 6, of Grade 7, New York in the Gilded Age

Specific planning of classroom strategies, as well as determination of objectives is left to the teacher. The implementation of this guide depends in large part upon the appropriateness of the technique and the materials selected for the students in the class.

The case study is a convenient organizing device for an introductory look at the urban scene. Suggestions for use of the data follow the reference materials for the study.

- Focus is upon a neighborhood within the urban setting.
- Special attention is directed to life in Negro neighborhoods in that period.

- Teacher-oriented questions are organized around such familiar anthropological categories as time and space.
- Understandings drawn from Topic 5 and related to the case study are highlighted.

The rest of the guide includes reference materials to support other understandings in Topic 6, and to provide meaning for the wider study of the city as a whole in that period.

- Questions suggest direction of inquiry.
- Pertinent quotations, diagrams, and drawings follow each understanding.

The annotated bibliography which concludes this guide is separated into teacher - reference and student - use sections. Most items are currently in print or are easily available through regional libraries. The bibliography provides opportunity for "depth" study in those schools in which this topic is judged to be worthy of extended treatment.

THE MODEL: THE CITY IN THE GILDED AGE

Life in the city at the turn of the century was quite different from that experienced by the Iroquois child or by the citizen in the "Age of Homespun". Despite some familiarities of topographical nature, late 19th century New York City itself was quite a different umwelt from that experienced by the inhabitant of the same city in the colonial period. It goes without saying that it also differed drastically from the urban world of megalopolis New York City today.

THE URBANIZATION PROCESS

In looking at the city in the Gilded Age, we are interested in several important aspects. One is the urbanization process, in itself, and the effect upon the people who lived in that setting. The rapidity of change is one of features that differentiates this culture period from any of the previously studied cultures. This change was in part physical, of course, and city dwellers grumbled endlessly about noise, overcrowding, and the discomforts that building and repairs brought upon them. At the same time, the rapid transition in morals and manners, and customs in general, was disrupting in itself. This change stemmed both from the increasing heterogeneity in the population and from the pressures upon time and style exacted by the burgeoning economy and the swelling population. There was no longer time for certain niceties and practices; there was a growing impersonality that made it easier to be rude or unfeeling.

WHAT WAS THE GILDED AGE?

The second facet to be examined is the Gilded Age concept, which, of course, has its relationships to the changes noted above. The gilding was everywhere apparent: new fortunes had been made; old ones enormously augmented; conspicuous consumption advertised this wealth on every side. The development of new technologies and new creature comforts created both the wealth for the consumption and the product to be purchased. The prevailing value structure was that of the group who possessed the wealth and was, by and large, a code which justified its possession. For the most part, the native-born white remained in control, often finding it difficult to tolerate or condone the customs and living patterns of the polyglot society building up everywhere around him.

Consequently the gulf between the have and have-not widened. The terms "working class" and "poor" in some urban areas tended to become synonymous, in that day before the enlightened law-maker saw human protection as a legislative duty.

There is a value, other than that of curiosity and entertainment, to the study of the city in the Gilded Age. From our position in midtwentieth century,we can apply marvelous hindsight and point to the lack of planning for physical expansion and human needs in that day as among the chief causes of our urban distress today. Nevertheless, there are some lessons to be learned, as well as some support to be gained, from the identities which individuals can establish with their counterparts of that day. No study of urbanization today is complete without an examination of the earlier growing pains which made that area urban.

It is important to see the Gilded Age as it is used here not as a rigid time period with chronological definition, but rather as a culture period in which certain conditions and values obtained.

THE GILDED AGE MODEL

To help in the study of New York in the Gilded Age, of assembling the reference materials, we have created a model of a city in that stage of its development. For the most part, the examples are drawn from New York City in the period 1880 to 1910. We have tried to look at physical as well as human aspects, various segments of the population, economic as well as social factors. As is true with any model, it is necessary to realize that there are exceptions to the illustrations offered, that these examples, taken from literary and periodical sources of the day, contain the biases and prejudices of their creators. As has been true with previous guides in this series, we offer these illustrations as but a sample of what can be used to make the culture of the Gilded Age a living experience for the seventh grader.

If this is truly a model, then it should have application to other urban areas. Teachers are urged to search libraries and historical society archives in their nearest cities for parallel materials or for indications that similar conditions existed. This is, like any other previous period in the seventh-grade course,a cultural development which can afford a rich opportunity for study of local history.

This model is based upon these features of urban culture in the Gilded Age:

- Many residents were inmigrants from rural areas/or immigrants from outside United States.
- The "power structure" was chiefly drawn from the native-born whites. Therefore, the prevailing value structure was that of the upper middle class white, largely small town oriented, coming from a fairly homogeneous population.
- The "value structure" was not always applicable to the diversely populated society of the city, nor to the rapidly expanding material society created by industrial and commercial development.
- The economy was expanding beyond all comprehension of most people of that day. Sudden affluence in terms of material comforts and ostentation was equated with prestige.
- A steadily widening gulf was developing between the have's and the have nots.

A CASE STUDY: A NEIGHBORHOOD IN NEW YORK CITY
GREENWICH VILLAGE
NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS

Data for the case study has been drawn from the following sources:

More, L.B. *Wage Earner's Budgets A Study of Standards of Living in New York City*, New York: Henry Holt and Co. 1907. 280 pp. o.p.

This is a detailed study of the income and expenditures of 200 workingmen's families living in Greenwich Village, based on extended visits and interviews with each family over a 2-year period (1903-05). The author was a resident at Greenwich House, the neighborhood settlement house. Families in the study include established residents and newcomers, immigrants and native-born Americans, white and Negro. Well-to-do families living in one part of the district, including Washington Square, lower Fifth Avenue, and some of the area west of Fifth Avenue were excluded from the study.

Ovington, M.W.: *Half A Man: The Status of the Negro in New York* (New York, Longmans, Green and Co. 1911 236 pp. o.p.

This study is best explained by quoting from the foreword, pp vii-viii

"It is a refutation of the claims that the Negro has equal opportunity with the whites, and that his failure to advance more rapidly than he has, is due to innate inability.

"Many students of anthropology recognize that no proof can be given of any material inferiority of the Negro race; that without doubt the bulk of the individuals composing the race are equal in mental aptitude to the bulk of our own people...

"The Negro of our times carries even more heavily the burden of his racial descent than did the Jew of an earlier period; and the intellectual and moral qualities required to insure success to the Negro are infinitely greater than those demanded from the white, and will be the greater, the stricter the segregation of the Negro community."

Additional reference materials are included from the following sources:

"The Crisis: A Record of the Darker Races," Vols. 3-4, 1912-13
"The Outlook," June 1912.
Kiser, C. V., *Sea Island to City; A Study of St. Helena, Islanders in Harlem and Other Urban Centers, New York.* Columbia University Press 1932 272 pp. o.p.

I. The Area of Greenwich Village

A district "extending from lower Fifth Avenue and West Broadway to the Hudson River, and from Fourteenth Street to Canal Street". More, p. 9 (See map p. 41)

II. Housing in Greenwich Village

"The old two-and three-story houses, with their quaint doorways and gabled roofs, are rapidly being torn down to make way for large tenements, or are being altered for the use of three or four or even more families. It is a district of extremes in housing conditions. The crowded Italian tenements on Macdougal, Thompson, and Sullivan Streets are almost neighbors to fashionable Washington Square and lower Fifth Avenue... The old houses now occupied by several families are somewhat rundown, but dignified even in their decay. At the other extreme are cheap tenements of the 'double decker', 'dumb bell' type, tumbledown rear houses, and several very disreputable 'courts' and short streets, sometimes containing tenements hardly fit for human habitation. The very poor frequently live in houses whose sanitary conditions and general character are as bad as can be found anywhere in New York. The whole neighborhood is in a state of transition, and its rapidly increasing population is changing the external features of the district." (More, pp. 9-10)

III. Population of Greenwich Village

"The population is changing rapidly. It includes native-born Americans as well as immigrant Irish, German and French.

"Until recently, these nationalities largely predominated in the district. There was also a large colored quantity. Within the last few years the population has become much more cosmopolitan, and now has representatives of almost every nationality to be found in New York. For several years the Italians have come in steadily increasing numbers until now it is one of the most important Italian quarters in the city". Other nationalities in the district include Swedish, English, Scotch, Norwegian, Swiss,and Austrian." (More, p. 11)

"In 105, or 52.5 percent, of all the families in this study, the head of the family (father, or widowed or deserted mother) was native born, and in 95, or 47.5 per cent, of all the families, he was foreign-born. Of the 95 foreign born, 35 were born in Ireland, 15 in England, 17 in Germany, 15 in Italy, 4 in France, 4 in Norway and Sweden, 2 in Switzerland, and 1 each in Austria, Scotland, and Cuba." (More, p. 66)

"The head of the family was not always a man. Twenty-three families had a woman at the head, due to the death or desertion of the husband.

"More than half (106) of the 200 families in the study have married persons of their own race or their own descent, but there are one or more instances of intermarriage among German and Dutch, English and Italian, Irish and Italian (ordinarily the most bitter racial foes), negro and white, French and German, Cuban (negro) and German, Irish and German, Swedish and German, Swiss and Scotch, French and Jewish, French and Irish, German and Italian, while the native Americans intermarry with all nationalities." (More, p. 24)

(Note that in this period "Negro" was written as "negro". "Race" was sometimes used interchangeably with "nationality.")

IV. Family Size

The average family size is 5.6 persons. The 1,125 persons in the 200 families studied includes 721 children, 367 parents, 13 dependents, and 24 boarders.

V. Work: Business, Industry And Occupations

"It is a district largely given over to candy, paper box, and artificial flower factories, and to wholesale houses. Its proximity to the North (Hudson) River and the docks of the great steamship lines gives occupation to many long shoremen, or dock laborers, and to truck drivers. Probably these occupations give employment to a larger number of men than does any other one industry. A great many clerks live here, as well as porters, waiters, carpenters, painters, plumbers, factory workers, foremen in factories, bakers, bootblacks, bookkeepers, letter carriers, policemen, and petty shopkeepers. All kinds of skilled and unskilled labor are represented. There is probably a larger proportion of unskilled than of skilled laborers in the district." (More, pp. 11-12)

"Of the heads of families in the study, 100 are unskilled laborers, 45 skilled laborers, and 55 who are called "clerical" (bookkeepers, janitors, etc.). This category also includes 'housekeepers,' or the mother or father who is usually an invalid who stays at home and takes care of the house while other family members work. When the father and children can bring in enough to support the family, the mother usually quits working. Frequently the children of unskilled laborers become skilled laborers themselves."

Among the 200 families, there is a great range of occupations.

"Those having the largest number are truckmen (22), longshoremen (13), washer women (9), porters (8), casual laborers (7), janitors and housekeepers (16), clerks (11), factory workers of various kinds (13), and seamstresses (3)," .... (More, p. 23)

In seven cases, the head of the family operates a small neighborhood store.

VI. Family Income

"In 27 cases the total income was below $500, in 29 cases it was $1200 or more. Probably neither extreme is typical of the average workingmen's family income in New York City, but it is reasonable and conservative to regard an income between $800 and $900 as a fair average." (More, p. 27)

In the study, the average family income for the year was $851.38, or an average of about $16.38 per week for a family of five or six.

In very few families was the income earned by only one person. Income "may include the earnings of the husband, the wife, several children, possibly some boarders or lodgers, gifts from relatives or friends, aid from charitable societies, insurance money in case of a death in the family.

"In the 105 families whose heads were native born 94, or 89.5 per cent of the husbands and 55, or 52.4 per cent of the wives contributed toward the family income. In 34, or 32.4 per cent of the families the children also contributed part of the income, 29 or 27.6 per cent had some revenue from boarders or lodgers, and 68, or 64.8 per cent, of the families had an income from 'other sources' (these are very varied and include gifts, money from pawning articles, savings drawn from the bank, insurance or benefits, etc.)

"In the 95 foreign families, 77, or 81.1 percent of the husbands and 38, or 40 per cent of the wives contributed to the family income, and the labor of children helped in 40, or 42.1 percent of the families. Receipts from boarders or lodgers added to the household income in 33, or 34.7 percent of the foreign families, while 49, or 51.6 percent had some income from 'other sources'. It is evident that the native families had a larger proportion of families with an income from the husbands, wives, and 'other sources' than the foreign families, who, in turn, had a larger percentage of families with an income from boarders or lodgers, and from children." (More, p. 89)

Wages for some of the most common occupations among the families studied are:

Truckman - $9-$15 a week
Longshoremen - from a few dollars to $25 or more a week. (25 cents an hour on non union and 35 cents an hour on union docks, 60 cents an hour for nightwork and Sundays)
Porters - $8-$12 a week
Factory boys and girls - $3-$9 a week
Waiters - usually $5 a week and tips
Machinists - $13-$18 a week

The usual custom is for the man to turn over his pay check to his wife, who gives him in return $1 or $2 a week for his personal use. Boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age "bring their pay envelopes to the mother unopened, and she has the entire disbursement of their wages, giving them from $.25 to $1 a week, according to the prosperity of the family. After they are 18, the boys usually pay board of $4-$8 a week. according to their wages. They are considered in this study 'boarders' and are no more expense to the family than the usual boarder. The girls are not usually boarders until they are over 21, and then they pay from $3-$6 a week to their mothers." (More, p. 87)

After paying board, these boys and girls "clothe themselves, frequently pay their own insurance, keep their own spending money, and if possible, save toward getting married." (More, p. 25)

Insurance and Benefits

Most of the families studied carried life insurance.

"A definite amount, usually five or ten cents for every member of the family over a year old, was paid every week to a collection..." Money put into insurance was considered savings. Keeping up the insurance is "an obligation which must be paid before any other. A family is frequently willing to be dispossessed or to go without food or clothing or fuel in order to keep up the insurance. This is due to a desire to have a 'decent' or even fine funeral and an abhorrence of pauper burial. The insurance money invariably goes to meet the expenses of the funeral or of the last illness. The larger the policy, the finer the funeral." (More, pp. 42-43

"Membership in Benefit Societies (which provide sick or death benefits) is also very common. These societies are often connected with the store or factory where a man works or with trade unions, lodges, or French, German, or Italian societies." (More, p. 43)

VII. Family Expenditure

How well the family fares depends not only on income, but on how well the wife manages, since she is in charge of the most of the family finances.

The following table gives the average amount of money spent on various items by the average family in the study with an income of $851.38 a year, and with 5 to 6 family members.

Average Yearly Expenditure for all Purposes of the 200 Families Studied

Expenditures For	Amount	Per Cent
Food	$363.42	43.4
Rent	162.26	19.4
Fuel and light	42.46	5.1
Clothing	88.45	10.6
Insurance (life)	32.35	3.9
"Spending money"	27.52	3.3
Recreation	13.17	1.6
Union	1.37	.2
Gifts or loans	6.18	.7
Intoxicating liquors	20.76	2.5
Church	3.72	.4
Books and papers	4.93	.6
Furniture, etc.	13.78	1.6
Car fares	6.97	.8
Sickness and death	26.85	3.2
Other purposes	22.06	2.7
Totals	$836.25	100.0

More, p. 209

"The principal articles of food in the account books (kept by the families) are meat, milk (fresh and condensed),baker's bread, butter, potatoes,and tea. The meat is usually beef, with occasional pork or a cheap cut of lamb. The meat for Sunday, often a roast, costs from $1 to $2.50 and lasts for Monday, and sometimes for lunch on Tuesday. An average size family spends from .15 to .40 a day for meat. Potatoes are used freely, often a quart for a meal in large families. The vegetables are mostly canned corn or tomatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbage. Macaroni, beans, bread, vegetables, and soup are the main food of the Italians. The poorer families live on bread, tea, soup or stew, and oatmeal. Few women bake their own bread, and some of those who do feel that it is as expensive as buying baker's bread when flour is so high, but that it is more wholesome. Bread costs .05 and .08 a loaf. A careful manager buys bread a day old, and then gets an .08 loaf for .05... Cakes and pastry are very seldom baked at home. Milk in the bulk costs .04 a quart in summer and .05 in winter, and very few families recognize the desirability of paying .08 a quart for bottled milk. Sweetened condensed milk is used almost entirely for tea and coffee, and as a "spread" on bread for the children in place of butter. The tea and coffee habit is universal, even little children drink strong tea and coffee several times a day." (More, pp. 209-210)

Housing

"Three-fourths of the apartments occupied by the families in the study consisted of 3 or 4 rooms."

2	apartments	consisted	of	1	room.
17	"	"	"	2	rooms.
70	"	"	"	3	"
83	"	"	"	4	"
21	"	"	"	5	"
6	"	"	"	6	"
1	apartment	"	"	7	"

(More, p. 130)

"The average rent paid for these rooms was $13.80 a month, or $3.75 per room. The average number of persons in each apartment was 5.75. The evils of overcrowding are not so noticeable on the lower West Side in New York (where Greenwich Village is located) as on the East Side.

"Some of these houses have no water supply except from a hydrant in the yard, which is likely to be frozen all winter, and water has to be carried from the front house. The halls of these houses are dark, stairs rickety, floors almost worn through, and the whole house so filthy and foul-smelling that it would be impossible to make it clean... In houses such as this, 2 rooms rent for $7 or $7.50 a month and are the cheapest to be found in the district. Many families live in basements of old houses or old tenements. Some of these apartments are damp, dark, and unhealthy, others are quite light and dry. They rent from $8.50 to $10 for 5 rooms." (More, p. 131)

2) "The second type of apartment is in the old low tenements. The rooms on the first floor of these houses are generally dark and damp. Only the front rooms have outside windows. The kitchen is the middle room and has a very small window about 2 ft. square, opening on a narrow air-shaft or into the public hallway. The one or two bedrooms have only a small window into the public hall. The kitchen is lighted by glass partitions between it and the front room, but an artificial light is usually necessary all day. These old tenement houses are from four to six stories high and have four apartments on each floor, two on each side of the hall, front and back. Three or four rooms like those described bring $10 to $15 a month." (More, pp. 131-132

3) "Next in degree of comfort are the better class of old tenements, which have two apartments on each floor, one on each side of the hall. These consist of four or five rooms extending from the front to the rear of the house - the 'parlor' in front, two or three bedrooms in between, and the kitchen in the rear. The inner bedrooms have windows into the hall or none, but the front room and kitchen are light and airy and the circulation of air through the bedrooms is good. These apartments rent for from $15 to $25 a month." (More, p. 132)

4) "The best and most expensive apartments are in the 'new-low' tenement houses, in which all the rooms have outside windows and are airy. Apartments in such houses contain five or six rooms and often a bath and private hall. They rent for $18 to $32 a month." (More, p. 132)

Furnishings

"The typical home of the wage-earners in this district is quite well furnished and fairly neat and clean. The 'parlor' is usually gaudy with plush furniture (sometime covered with washable covers), carpet on the floor, cheap lace curtains at the windows, crayon portraits of the family on the walls, and usually religious pictures of saints, the Virgin Mary, or 'The Sacred Heart', sometimes a couch, and the folding bed. The bedroom is only large enough for a white iron bed, generally covered by a white spread, and is quite clean. The kitchen, which is also the dining room, is just large enough for a cupboard, a few chairs, and the table covered with white oilcloth. The rooms are likely to be crowded with too much furniture and bric-a-brac and littered with piles of clean clothing. On the whole, however, it is quite a comfortable home." (More, p. 133)

The poorest homes are in striking contrast, with little furniture, and no curtains, carpets,or oil cloth. At the other extreme are the most prosperous homes which may include such items as a leather couch, bookcase, frequently a piano, a large mirror (called a "pier-glass"), and "tidies" on the chairs.

Recreation

"Their social life consists of the usual diversions - the public halls (dances), cheap theatres, christening parties, and the clambakes and free excursions given by local politicians in summer. The Italians have their fetes and church festivals.

"The men have the saloons, political clubs, trade unions, or lodges for their recreation, the young people have an occasional ball (dance) or go to a cheap theatre, and in the evenings congregate on the streets and in the small parks for their pleasure, while the mothers have almost no recreation, only a dreary round of work, day after day, with occasionally a door step gossip to vary the monotony of their lives. The Settlements and institutional churches are giving more social opportunity for the mothers and young people.

"Intemperance is a flagrant evil. It is especially striking among the women, and the habit of sending children to the saloons for beer is very common. There is frequently a low ethical standard - for example, petty thieving among boys is common and is condoned, 'jumping the rent' is often not considered dishonest. There is often an indifference to church ties and religious creeds. On the other hand, one finds moral characteristics which an outsider little suspects - a spirit of charity and mutual helpfulness, a disposition to aid one poorer than one's self, to help a man when he is down, and to bear courageously and cheerfully an almost intolerable situation, and frequently a beautiful and unselfish devotion of a mother to her children." (More, p. 12-13)

The Settlement

"Greenwich House is situated on a short street, only a block long, which is so set apart by itself as to retain many of the aspects of a village community. The people, until the recent invasion of so many Italians, knew their neighbors, and there is still a spirit of neighborliness and interest in all the residents of 'the street'. There are some American families in which the parents were married on this street and always have lived here. The Irish still predominate in numbers, but the entire street is representative of the cosmopolitan elements of the neighborhood and of its varied industrial life... The friendships formed here (in the Settlement) and the influence of the Settlement on the neighborhood are not confined to a single block. Members of its clubs and classes come from all parts of the district, and the Settlement is a recognized part of the life of the entire neighborhood." (More, p. 13)

Some Family Ambitions

"Many women save in order to purchase small items to make the home more attractive. Another widespread ambition of the mother is to have the children take piano lessons. Some families save in order to send a child to a 'business college' or even a college, although most families hope only that the children will 'graduate' from grammar school at 14 and go to work. Among many of the more prosperous families, savings are put by to move out of the city someday 'to Orange, Hoboken, or Jersey City, where they can have more air and sunshine for their money.'" (More, p. 139) (See map, p. 69)

"Mrs. B. is very ambitious for her children, and wants them to 'learn a trade' - the two older children are in factories, much to her regret. She is very proud of her children. She wanted the girl (14) to enter the trade school, but she preferred to work in a factory. The mother had her take piano lessons and took her twice a week to her sister's in Harlem to practice, but the child did not show any ability." (More, p. 195)

The study also shows that the higher the income, the smaller the percentage spent on food and rent, while the percentage spent on clothing increases with income, as does the per cent on "Sundries" (all items above after "Insurance").

A STUDY OF INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

TABLE VII

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES INCLUDED UNDER "SUNDRIFS" BY GENERAL NATIVITY OF HEAD OF THE FAMILY

Items of Expenditure.	General Nativity of the Head of Family.																	
	United States.						Foreign.						United States and Foreign.					
	No. of Families.	Per Cent of all Native Families.	Aver. Amount for Families having given Expenditure.	Average Amount for all Native Families.	Per Cent of "Sundries".	Per Cent of Total Expenditures.	No. of Families.	Per Cent of all Foreign Families.	Aver. Amount for Families having given Expenditure.	Average Amount for all Foreign Families.	Per Cent of "Sundries".	Per Cent of Total Expenditures.	No. of Families.	Per Cent of all Families.	Aver. Amount for Families having given Expenditure.	Average Expenditure for all Families.	Per Cent of "Sundries".	Per Cent of Total Expenditure.
			$	$					$	$					$	$		
Food	105	100.	343.34	343.34	.....	42.7	95	100.	385.61	385.61	.....	44.2	200	100.	363.42	363.42	.....	43.4
Rent	105	100.	161.72	161.72	.....	20.1	95	100.	162.85	162.85	.....	18.7	200	100.	162.26	162.26	.....	19.4
Clothing	105	100.	87.61	87.61	.....	10.9	95	100.	89.39	89.39	.....	10.3	200	100.	88.45	88.45	.....	10.6
Light and fuel	105	100.	40.09	40.09	.....	5.	95	100.	45.08	45.08	.....	5.2	200	100.	42.46	42.46	.....	5.1
* Insurance	96	91.4	37.19	33.03	.....	4.1	78	82.1	38.50	31.61	.....	3.6	174	87.	37.19	32.35	.....	3.9
"Sundries", includ'g:																		
Recreation	58	55.2	31.89	17.61	12.7	2.2	49	51.6	16.02	8.26	5.3	.9	107	53.5	24.62	13.17	8.9	1.6
Union	24	22.9	6.04	1.38	1.	.2	22	23.2	5.82	1.35	.9	.2	46	23.	5.93	1.37	.9	.2
Gifts or loans	22	21.	25.95	5.44	3.9	.7	17	17.9	39.06	6.99	4.4	.8	39	19.5	31.66	6.18	4.2	.7
Drink	32	30.5	48.55	14.80	10.7	1.8	47	49.5	55.30	27.36	17.4	3.1	79	39.5	52.57	20.76	14.1	2.5
Church	34	32.4	7.76	2.51	1.8	.3	43	43.3	11.17	5.05	3.2	.6	77	38.5	9.66	3.72	2.5	.4
Books and papers	85	81.	6.76	5.48	4.	.7	69	72.6	5.96	4.33	2.8	.5	154	77.	6.40	4.93	3.4	.6
Furniture	50	47.6	28.08	13.37	9.7	1.7	44	46.3	30.73	14.23	9.1	1.6	94	47.	29.32	13.78	9.4	1.6
Car-fares	39	37.1	18.08	6.72	4.8	.8	35	36.8	19.69	7.26	4.6	.8	74	37.	18.84	6.97	4.7	.8
Med. attendance	89	84.8	18.75	15.90	11.5	2.	80	84.2	21.65	18.23	11.6	2.1	169	84.5	20.12	17.00	11.5	2.
"Spending-money"	56	53.3	55.03	29.35	21.2	3.6	52	54.7	46.57	25.49	16.2	2.9	108	54.	50.96	27.52	18.7	3.3
Education	8	7.6	23.95	1.82	1.3	.2	11	11.6	70.44	8.16	5.1	.9	19	9.5	50.86	4.83	3.3	.6
Domestic service	5	4.8	54.60	2.60	1.9	.3	5	5.3	43.80	2.30	1.5	.3	10	5.	49.20	2.46	1.7	.3
Funerals	8	7.6	94.13†	7.17	5.2	.9	9	9.5	135.11†	12.80	8.1	1.5	17	8.5	115.82†	9.85	6.7	1.2
"Miscellaneous"	85	81.	17.55	14.21	10.3	1.8	79	83.2	18.50	15.39	9.8	1.8	164	82.	18.01	14.77	10.	1.8
				804.15	100.	17.2‡				871.74	100.	18.‡				836.25	100.	17.6‡

* Of the 26 families who did not carry Insurance in the total 200, 9 were native born and 17 were foreign born,—5 of whom were Italian, 4 Irish, 4 English, 2 French, 1 Scotch, and 1 Norwegian.

† These figures represent the cost *per family* for "funerals". In the native-born families the cost *per funeral* would be the same, as there was only one death in each family; but in the 9 foreign families there were 12 deaths, making the average *cost of the funerals* in those families $101.33, and in both U. S. and foreign, $98.45 (average for 20 funerals).

‡ For sundries.

(More, p. 103)

A. Food

"All except the poorest of these families had three meals a day. The diet consisted of meat, vegetables, milk, bread, and coffee or tea daily. Meat was always eaten once, and sometimes twice a day. (More, p. 207)

Some typical menus are:

1. Family of five 'well nourished', $5.50 a week for food carefully bought

   Breakfast - bread, butter, coffee

   Lunch - eggs, rice, bread, often soup or stew

   Dinner - meat or ham and eggs, bread and butter, potatoes and beans, or other vegetable

2. Family of five (three small children), $6 a week for food

   Breakfast - for man, 2 eggs, bread and coffee; for children only bread and coffee or oatmeal

   Lunch - what is left from dinner

   Dinner - beef or pork, potatoes, tomatoes or corn, sometimes a salad, baker's bread, applesauce or prunes, a pie or cake

3. Family of nine, $4.50 a week for food.

   Breakfast - oatmeal and milk, sugar for younger children; or bread and coffee

   Lunch - bread and milk, or 'left-overs'

   Dinner - cheap stew or chuck steak, bread, tea, potatoes, and sometimes butter

"This family was manifestly underfed from the appearance of the children; the food was wholesome but insufficient." (More, p. 208)

Schedule No. 174

Bartender Income $1500

"This is an example of a prosperous Italian family whose income is increased by the earnings of several children. The children are so thoroughly Americanized that their manner of living cannot be said to be Italian. Mr. and Mrs. P. have been in this country twenty-eight and twenty-five years respectively. They had six children at home (including a daughter who died during the year), and a son working in Albany. The father is a bartender and earns $13. a week, less than half the total income. The total income and expenditures for the year were as follows:

Income

Man, $13.00 for 52 weeks	$676.00
Woman, averages $3.00 a week making collars at home	156.00
First daughter, $7.00 a week (boarder)	361.00
Second daughter $3.50 for 34 weeks (Girl lived for 34 weeks of the year.) *	119.00
Third daughter, $2.50 for 52 weeks	130.00
Son sent home	55.00
Total	$1500.00

Expenditures

Rent, $22.50 a month	$270.00
Food, $12.00 a week (for S)	624.00
Clothing for 7	170.00
Light and fuel	48.00
Union, .25 a month	3.00
Papers, .11 a week	5.72
Machine $26.00 and house-furnishings $10.00	36.00
Church	11.60
Medical attendance	26.00
Sundries	33.68
Spending-money (man $52.00, girl $34.00, girl (16) $26.00)	112.00
Funeral	160.00
Total	$1500.00

"This is an example of a family with an absolutely steady income all year, and the wages all turned over to the mother, except those of of the oldest daughter, who is considered a boarder at $7 a week. This daughter (22) is a fitter at Forsyth's and earns $9 a week. She

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* See p. 17 for explanation

keeps $2. a week and clothes herself. The other daughter (18) also worked there for eight months and earned $3.50 a week. She was sick only two days and died of spinal meningitis. The funeral cost $160., and was all paid by the end of the year. There is no expenditure for insurance for any of the family. The third daughter (16) is learning the millinery trade and earns $2.50 a week. The oldest girl is a pretty, refined girl who goes with girls of a better class. She tries to improve her home and make it pleasant for the younger ones. They are all exceptionally devoted to one another and interested in the school work of the younger children. The mother is very thrifty and can make very attractive clothes. Everything she does is done well. The father has a very bad temper and makes things very uncomfortable at home at times. Until the girls were able to work they were very poor and unable to save much. What they had saved this year had to be spent on the funeral. Mrs. P. insists that she has not saved a cent over that amount. The large amount for 'sundries' may be partly savings which she has in the house, but they have no bank account. Their expense for living has increased proportionately with the income, so nothing has been saved. The man brings all his wages home to his wife, and she gives him $1. a week 'spending money'. He does not drink much, though he could have plenty given him at the cafe where he works. They do not drink at home, because the daughters say 'it is not refined'. The daughters resent being called Italians, as they want to be considered Americans. Their home is very attractive. They have four rooms, and the sanitary conditions are good. The rooms are exceedingly neat and well kept. The floor of the parlor is carpeted, there is plush furniture, crayon portraits on the walls, and lace curtains." (More, pp. 195-197)

Saturday, May 20

1 lb. butter	0.25
1 lb. coffee	.25
1 can tomatoes	.10
1 coffee-cake	.10
Milk	.05
Bread	.15
1 qt. potatoes	.10
1 cabbage	.06
Cake	.10
1 lb. chops	.18
Salad	.05
1 1/2 lbs. spaghetti	.12
1/2 lb. cheese	.12
6 eggs	.12
2 qts. peas	.06
1 qt. str'g beans	.06
Cucumbers	.06
2 lbs. steak	.36
2 1/2 lbs. veal	.38
Ice	.10
Oranges	.12
Lunch-money	.30
	$3.19

Sunday, May 21

1 qt. milk	$0.05
Steak	.15
	$0.20

Monday, May 22

Buns	$0.10
1 qt. milk	.05
Ice	.05
1 1/2 lbs. soup-meat	.18
3 loaves bread	.15
1 1/2 lbs. steak	.29
1 lb. pork-chops	.12
Lunch-money	.30
	$1.24

Tuesday, May 23

1 qt. milk	$0.05
Buns	.10
3 loaves bread	.15
3 1/2 lbs. corned beef	.44
Ham	.15
Lunch	.30
1 qt. potatoes	.10
1 cabbage	.06
Salad	.05
Olive-oil	.50
Ice	.05
Bananas	.16
	$2.11

Wednesday, May 24

1 qt. milk	$0.05
Buns	.10
Ice	.05
Lunch-money	.30
2 1/2 lbs. steak	.48
Salad	.05
Radishes	.05
Fish	.11
	$1.19

Thursday, May 25

1 qt. milk	$0.50
Buns	.15
3 loaves bread	.15
Ice	.05
1 lb. butter	.25
Eggs	.25
2 pails potatoes	.20
1 qt. str'g beans	.06
Berries	.08
1/4 lb. cheese	.10
Lunch	.30
	$1.64

Friday, May 26

1 qt. milk	$0.05
Buns	.10
3 loaves bread	.15
Radishes	.05
1 1/4 lbs. chops	.16
Bananas	.06
Ice	.05
Lunch-money	.30
	$0.92

"The total expense for food for the week was $10.49. This account was kept after the daughter's death, when there were seven in the family and food was cheaper than it had been in the winter. Taking these circumstances into consideration, it does not seem that Mrs. P's. estimate of $12 a week average for all the year is too high. It will be seen that the diet was attractive and abundant and much more varied than that of the family in the preceding schedule. This family's standard is to spend more on food and less on clothing. They are as well dressed as the B. family and in better taste, and only spent $170 a year for seven, not including the oldest daughter who dressed herself. This daughter had pieces of goods and waists given her at the store, and the mother makes them over. She makes all their clothes and then remodels them several times for the younger children. This is a remarkable example of what care of clothes, good management and ability to sew can do in making a good appearance. Assuming that the oldest daughter spent $50 on her clothing (which is a liberal estimate). This family of eight spent no more than $230 for clothing, and are as well dressed as the B. family of nine in the preceding schedule, who spent $560. Both of these families desire an attractive home and are ambitious but this family appears to live on a higher plane than the other. There is no expenditure for insurance to keep them back, and none for recreation, except what comes out of the spending money of the father and daughters. Furniture or clothing is never bought on time. A sewing machine was bought for $26 cash during the year. The pawnshop is never resorted to. They always have some money ahead in the house for any unexpected expenses, and so keep out of debt. In short, the manner of living and standards of this family are comfortable for any neighborhood." (More, p. 199)

The following account is taken from M. W. Ovington, *Half a man: the status of the Negro in New York*, New York, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1911 (o.p.) pp. 35-48. It gives a picture of five Negro neighborhoods in the city in that day. The map on page 69 will be useful in locating these neighborhoods.

WHERE THE NEGRO LIVES

"Place of birth of 1036 New York Negro tenement dwellers. These figures were obtained chiefly from personal visits:

	Totals	East Side	Greenwich Village	Middle West Side	San Juan Hill	Upper West Side
New England............	18	1	4	7	5	1
West....................	11	1	0	5	4	1
New York................	157	6	47	42	55	7
New Jersey..............	18	1	4	3	9	1
Pennsylvania............	19	0	3	3	12	1
Maryland................	37	1	0	6	27	3
District of Columbia....	26	0	1	5	16	4
Virginia................	375	8	15	71	244	37
Carolinas...............	217	6	16	64	127	4
Gulf States.............	65	0	2	23	39	1
Canada..................	2	0	1	1	0	0
West Indies.............	87	1	6	13	67	0
Europe..................	4	0	1	0	3	0
	1036	25	100	243	608	60

"Roughly we may count five Negro neighborhoods in Manhattan: Greenwich Village, the middle West Side, San Juan Hill, the upper East, and the upper West sides. Brooklyn has a large Negro population, but it is more widely distributed and less easily located than that of Manhattan.

Greenwich Village

"Of the five Manhattan neighborhoods the oldest is Greenwich Village.... The picturesque, friendly old houses are giving way to factories with high, monotonous fronts, where foreigners work who crowd the ward and destroy its former American aspect.

"Among the old time aristocracy bearing Knickerbocker names there are a few colored people who delight in talking of the fine families and past wealth of old Greenwich Village. Scornful of the Italians, they sigh, too, at their own race as they see it, for the ambitious Negro has moved uptown, leaving this section largely to widowed and deserted women and degenerates. The once handsome houses, altered to accommodate many families, are rotten and unwholesome, while the newer tenements of West Third Street are darkened by the elevated road...." (Ovington, pp. 33-34)

Middle West Side

"The second section, north of the first, lies between West Fourteenth and West Fifty-ninth Streets, and Sixth Avenue and the Hudson River. In 1880 this was the center of the Negro population, but business has entered some of the streets, the

Pennsylvania Railroad has scooped out acres for its terminal, and while the colored houses do not diminish in number, they show no decided increase. No one street is given over to the Negro, but a row of two or three or six or even eight tenements shelter the black man. The shelter afforded is poorer than that given the white resident whose dwelling touches the black, the rents are a little higher, and the landlord fails to pay attention to ragged paper, or to a ceiling which scatters plaster flakes upon the floor. In the Thirties there are rear tenements reached by narrow alleyways." (Ovington,pp. 35-36)

"Before reaching West Fifty-ninth Street, the beginning of our third district, we come upon a Negro block at West Fifty-third Street. When years ago the elevated railroad was erected on this fashionable street, white people began to sell out and rent to Negroes; and today you find here three colored hotels, the colored Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the offices of many colored doctors and lawyers, and three large beautiful colored churches. The din of the elevated drowns alike the doctor's voice and his patient's, the client's and the preacher's." (Ovington, pp. 38-39)

San Juan Hill

"From Fifth-ninth Street, walking north on Tenth Avenue, we begin to ascend a hill that grows in steepness until we reach Sixty-second Street. The avenue is lined with small stores kept by Italians and Germans, but to the left the streets, sloping rapidly to the Hudson River, are filled with tenements, hugh double deckers, built to within ten feet of the rear of the twenty-five foot lot, accommodating four families on each of the five floors. We can count four hundred and seventy-nine homes on one side of the street alone!

"This is our third district, San Juan Hill, so called by an onlooker who saw the policemen charging up during one of the once common race fights. It is a bit of Africa, as Negroid in aspect as any district you are likely to visit in the South. A large majority of its residents are Southerners and West Indians, and it presents an interesting study of the Negro poor in a large northern city. The block on Sixtieth Street has some white residents, but the blocks on Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third are given over entirely to colored....

"It is the long line of five-story tenements, running eight hundred feet down the two streets, that brings up the enumeration. The dwellings on Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets are human hives, honeycombed with little rooms thick with human beings. Bedrooms open into air shafts that admit no fresh breezes, only foul air carrying too often the germs of disease....

"The people on the hill are known for their rough behavior, their readiness to fight, their coarse talk. Vice is abroad, not in insidious form as in the more well-to-do neighborhood farther north, but open and cheap. Boys play at craps unmolested; gambling is prevalent.

"But San Juan Hill has many respectable families, and within the past five years it has taken a decided turn for the better. The improvement has been chiefly upon Sixty-third Street where two model tenements, one holding one hundred, the other one hundred and sixty-one families, have been opened under the management of the City and Suburban Homes Company, the larger one having been erected by Mr. Henry Phipps. Planning for a four per cent return on their investment, these landlords have rented only to respectable families, and their rule has changed the character of the block. Old houses have been remodelled to complete with the newer dwellings, street rows have ceased, and the police captain of the district, we are told, now counts this as one of the peaceful and law-abiding blocks of the city. When its other blocks show a like improvement, San Juan Hill will no longer merit its belligerent name.

"The lower East Side of Manhattan, a manystoried mass of tenements and workshops, where immigrants labor and sleep in their tiny crowded rooms, was once a fashionable American district. At that time Negroes dwelt near the whites as barbers, caterers, and coachmen, as laundresses and waitingmaids. But with the removal of the people whom they served, the colored men and women left also." (Ovington, pp. 38-43)

Upper East Side

"It is not until we reach Third Avenue and Forty-third Street that we come to the East Side Negro tenement. From this point, such houses run, a straggling line, chiefly between Second and Third Avenues, to the Bronx where the more well-to-do among the colored live. At Ninety-seventh Street, and on up to One Hundredth Street, dark faces are numerous. About six hundred and fifty Negro families live on these four streets and around the corner on Third Avenue. Occasionally they live in houses occupied by Jews or Italians. Above this section there are a number of Negro tenements in the One Hundred and Thirties, between Madison and Fifth Avenues...." (Ovington, p. 43)

Upper West Side

"Five years ago, those of use who were interested in the Negro poor continually heard of their difficulty in securing a place to live. Not only were they unable to rent in neighborhoods suitable for respectable men and women, but dispossession, caused perhaps by the inroad of business,* meant a despairing hunt for any home at all. People clung to miserable dwellings, where no improvement has been made for years, thankful to have a roof to shelter them. Yet all the time new-law tenements were being built, and Gentile and Jew were leaving their former apartments in haste to get into these more attractive dwellings. At length the Negro got his chance; not a very good one, but something better than New York had yet offered him a chance to follow into the houses left vacant by the white tenants. Owing in part to the energy of Negro real estate agents, in part to rapid building operations, desirable streets, near the subway and the elevated railroad, were thrown open to the colored. This Negro quarter, the last we have to note and the newest has been created in the past eight years. When the Tenement House Department tabulated the 1900 census figures for the Borough of Manhattan, and showed the nationalities and races on each block, it found only 300 colored families in a neighborhood that today accommodates 4473 colored families.

"This large increase is on six streets, West Ninety-ninth, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, West One Hundred and Nineteenth, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, between Fifth and Seventh Avenues, with a few houses between Seventh and Eighth, and on Lenox Avenues. There are colored tene- north and south of this; and while these figures are correct today, they may be wrong tomorrow, for new tenements are continually given over to the negro people. Moreover, on all of these streets are colored boarding and lodging houses crowded with humanity...." (Ovington, pp. 44-46)

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* Some readers have observed that this explanation does not include prejudice of landlords against Negroes.

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EARNING A LIVING IN NEW YORK

	White	Per cent	Negro	Per cent
Agricultural pursuits...........	9,853	.9	251	1.2
Trade and transportation........	398,997	37.1	5,798	28.4
Domestic and personal service...	189,282	17.6	11,843	58.1
Professional service...........	60,037	5.6	729	3.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.................	417,634	38.8	1,774	8.7
Total....................	1,075,803	100.0	20,395	100.0

(Ovington, p.29)

Trade And Transportation

	Total number of males in each occupation.	Number of Negroes in each occupation	Number of Negroes to each 1000 workers in occupation.
Agents-commercial travellers.......	27,456	67	2
Bankers, brokers, and officials of banks and companies..............	11,472	7	0
Bookkeepers-accountants...........	22,613	33	1
Clerks, copyists (including shipping clerks, letter and mail carriers).........................	80,564	423	5
Merchants (wholesale and retail)...	72,684	162	2
Salesmen.........................	45,740	94	2
Typewriters......................	3,225	36	11
Boatmen and sailors...............	8,188	145	18
Foremen and overseers.............	3,111	18	6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters........	51,063	1439	28
Hostlers.........................	5,891	633	107
Livery stable keepers.............	967	9	9
Steam railway employees...........	11,831	70	6
Street railway employees..........	7,375	11	1
Telegraph and telephone operators............................	2,430	6	2
Hucksters and peddlers	12,635	69	5
Messengers, errand and office boys............................	13,451	335	25
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)...........................	11,322	2143	188
Undertakers......................	1,572	15	9
Total, including some occupations not specified............	405,675	5798	14

(Ovington, p. 87)

Domestic And Personal Services

	Total number of males in each occupation.	Number of Negroes in each occupation.	Number of Negroes to each 1000 workers in occupation.
Barbers and hairdressers..........	12,022	215	18
Bootblacks........................	2,648	51	20
Launderers........................	6,881	70	10
Servants and waiters..............	31,211	6,280	201
Stewards..........................	1,366	140	103
Nurses............................	1,342	22	16
Boarding and lodging house keepers........................	474	10	21
Hotel keepers.....................	3,139	23	7
Restaurant keepers................	2,869	116	40
Saloon keepers and bartenders......	17,656	111	6
Janitors and sextons..............	6,184	800	129
Watchmen, firemen, policemen.......	16,093	116	7
Soldiers, sailors, marines.........	3,707	56	15
Laborers (including elevator tenders, laborers in coal yards, longshoremen, and stevedores).....	98,531	3,719	38
Total, including some occupations not specified.............	206,215	11,843	57

(Ovington, p.80)

Professional Service

	Total number of males in each occupation.	Number of Negroes in each occupation.	Number of Negroes to each 1000 workers in occupation.
Actors, professional showmen, etc...	4,733	254	54
Architects, designers, draftsmen....	3,966	2	0
Artists, teachers of art...........	2,924	13	4
Clergymen..........................	2,833	90	32
Dentists...........................	1,509	25	16
Physicians and surgeons............	6,577	32	5
Veterinary surgeons................	320	2	6
Electricians.......................	8,131	18	2
Engineers (civil) and surveyors.....	3,321	7	2
Journalists........................	2,833	7	2
Lawyers............................	7,811	26	3
Literary and scientific............	1,709	10	5
Musicians..........................	6,429	195	30
Officials (government).............	3,934	9	2
Teachers and professors in colleges.	3,409	32	9
Total including some occupations not specified............	60,853	729	12

(Ovington, p. 112)

Manufacturing And Mechanical Pursuits

	Total number of males in each occupation.	Number of Negroes in each occupation.	Number of Negroes to each 1000 workers in occupation.
Engineers, firemen (not locomotive).............................	16,579	227	14
Masons (brick and stone)............	12,913	94	7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers..	27,135	177	6
Plasterers........................	4,019	51	12
Blacksmiths.......................	7,289	29	4
Butchers..........................	12,643	31	2
Carpenters and joiners.............	29,904	94	3
Iron and steel workers.............	10,372	40	4
Paper hangers.....................	962	18	19
Photographers.....................	1,590	22	14
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.....	16,614	31	2
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen..............................	21,521	53	2
Tailors...........................	56,094	69	1
Tobacco and cigar factory operators..............................	11,689	189	16
Fishermen and oystermen............	1,439	65	45
Miners and quarrymen...............	326	21	64
Machinists........................	17,241	47	3
Total, including some occupations not specified..............	419,594	1774	4

"Bakers, boot and shoe makers, gold and silver workers, brass workers, tin plate and tin ware makers, box makers, cabinet makers, marble and stone cutters, book-binders, clock and watch makers, confectioners, engravers, glass workers, hat and cap makers, and others-not more than nineteen in any one occupation, nor a higher per cent than four in a thousand."

Ovington, p. 90

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WOMEN
New York 1900-1911

"In 1900, whereas 4.2 per cent of the white married women in New York were engaged in gainful occupations, 31.4 per cent of the Negro married women were earning their living, over seven times as many in proportion as the whites". (Ovington, p. 144)

Females Ten Years Of Age And Over, Engaged In Gainful Occupations In New York

	Total	Negro	Number to every 1000 workers
Professional service............	22,422	281	12
Domestic and personal service........................	146,722	14,586	100
Laundresses....................	16,102	3,224	200
Servants and waitresses.........	103,963	10,297	99
All others.....................	24,657	1,065	43
Trade and transportation.........	65,318	106	Between one and two
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits...............	132,535	1,138	7
Dressmakers....................	37,514	813	22
Seamstresses...................	18,108	249	14
All others.....................	76,913	76	1
Total including some occupations not specified............	367,437	16,114	44

Federal Census 1900
Occupation, Table 43, p. 638

(Ovington, p. 150)

"In 1909, a colored girl graduated from one of the city's dental colleges, the first woman of her race to take this degree in the state. From the first her success was remarkable. Colored girls with ability and steady purpose and dogged determination have won success in clerical and business work; but the last large and efficient group is that classified in the census under mechanical and manufacturing pursuits: the dressmakers, seamstresses, milliners.

"Colored women ... recently ... have studied their trade in some of the best schools. From 1904 to 1910, the Manhattan Trade School graduated thirty-four colored girls in dressmaking, hand sewing, and novelty making. The public night school on West Forty-sixth Street, under its able colored principal, Dr. W. L. Bulkley, since 1907, has educated hundreds of women in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, and artificial flowermaking. While the majority of the pupils have taken the courses for their private use, a large minority are entering the business world. They meet with repeated difficulties; white girls refuse to work in shops with them, private employers object to their color, but they have, nevertheless, made creditable progress. The census reports the number of Negro dressmakers to have quadrupled in the United States from 1890 to 1900." (Ovington, pp. 160-161)

"In our walk up and down Manhattan, turning aside and searching for Negro-tenanted streets, we ought to see one thing with clearness-that the majority of the colored population live on a comparatively few blocks. This is a new and important feature of their New York life, and in certain parts of the city it develops a color problem, for while you seem an inappreciable quantity when you constitute two per cent of the population in the borough, you are of importance when you form one hundred per cent of the population of your street. This congestion is accompanied by a segregation of the race. The dwellers in these tenements are largely new comers, men and women from the South and the West Indies, seeking the North for greater freedom and for economic opportunity. Like any other strangers they are glad to make their home among familiar faces, and they settle in the already crowded places on the West Side. Freedom to live on the East Side next door to a Bohemian family may be very well, but sociability is better. The housewife who timidly hangs her clothes on the roof her first Monday morning in New York is pleased to find the next line swinging with the laundry of a Richmond acquaintance, who instructs her in the perplexing housekeeping devices of her flat. No chattering foreigner could do that. And while to be welcome in a white church is inspiring, to find the girl you knew at home, in the next pew to you, is still more delightful when you have arrived, tired and homesick, at the great city of New York. So the colored working people, like the Italians and Jews and other nationalities, have their quarter in which they live very much by themselves, paying little attention to their white neighbors." (Ovington, pp. 48-49)

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THE GHETTO

'Property owners in Harlem, this city, have been attaching the following proviso to all sales of property:

"'Each of the parties hereto, for himself, or herself, his or her, and each of his or her heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns, does hereby covenant and agree to and with each of the other parties hereto and his, her and their and each of the other parties hereto nor his, her and their and each of their legal representatives, successors and assigns, that neither of the parties hereto nor his, her or their, or either of their heirs, legal representatives or assigns, shall or will at any time hereafter, up to and including the first day of June, 1925, permit or cause to be permitted, or suffer or allow or cause to be suffered or allowed either directly or indirectly, the said premises or any part thereof, to be used or occupied in whole or in part by any Negro, mulatto, quadroon, or octoroon of either sex, whatsoever, or any person popularly known and described as a Negro, mulatto, quadroon, or octoroon of either sex as a tenant, subtenant, guest, boarder or occupant, or in any other way, manner or capacity, whatsoever, excepting only that any one family, occupying an entire house or an entire flat or an entire apartment, may employ one male and one female Negro or Negress or two Negresses or one male and one female mulatto or two female mulattoes or one male and one female quadroon or two female quadroons, or one male and one female octoroon, or two female octoroons, as household servants to perform only the duties ordinarily performed by a household servant.'" (The Crisis Vols. 3-4, p. 222)

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"When Negro property owners of Harlem met to discuss the colored 'invasion,' Mr. John E. Nail, a colored real-estate agent, addressed the meeting and declared that property depreciation following the coming into the neighborhood of a Negro family was due to panic on the part of the white owners.

"'If a Negro family gets in a house on your block,' said he, 'don't run away. If your tenants move out don't rent to Negroes at a lower rate. Just get together and stick and the chances are you will find your houses will fill up with white families who will learn that the Negro family is minding its own affairs and is above the average in intelligence. If you get scared and throw your property on the market or put in Negro tenants you lose money, because Negro tenants do not pay as much as white ones.'"
(The Crisis Vols. 3-4, p. 12)

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"New York City, for example, has a very large colored population, which is much more cut off by social conditions from the help and interest of white citizens than the same body of colored people would be in the South. On the upper West Side of New York City there are literally hundreds of colored children of working parents who during the summer months have not even the restraining and helping influence of school. There are many agencies, such, for example, as the New York Kindergarten Association, which look after white children of school age during the summer vacation. But there has been little organized work in behalf of colored children. The Daily Vacation Bible School Association, an organization conducted by a board of able and responsible men, has carried on during the summer months for several years vacation schools in various cities for children whose only resource during the summer months is playing or roaming in the streets. During 1911, for instance, there were 102 such vacation schools carried on by the Association, attended by over twenty-six thousand children. It is proposed this summer by this Association to open such a vacation school for the neglected colored children in the center of a population of sixteen thousand colored people on the upper West Side of New York City. Colored teachers trained in the Teachers College connected with Columbia University can be obtained if the money can be raised. A few hundred dollars will provide the funds for this necessary work."
(The Outlook, June 29, 1912,p. 458)

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SOCIAL UPLIFT

"The Negro fresh-air committee of New York is raising $10,000 for a fresh-air and convalescent home for colored people. In its appeal it says:

'There is no place where a large party of colored boys or girls between 6 and 12 1/2 years may go for an outing, nor where a colored patient of any age, discharged from a hospital, may go at any time.'

"The New York Urban Committee of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is about to open an employment bureau.

"Headley Park has been formally dedicated to the Negroes of Nashville, Tenn.

"The board of county commissioners recently decided that unless the city of Indianapolis and Harry D. Tutweiler, playground commissioner, permit colored children to play in the newly opened playground in the courthouse yard, the playground will have to go.

"'We do not believe in showing any discrimination against colored children,' said Commissioner Kitley. The playground is for all of the children and the city has no right to exclude colored children.'"
(The Crisis Vols.3-4 pp. 168-69)

"Pier 36 of the Clyde Line was too hard for me, so I went to Pier 37. They hired very few colored people there but I would pull my cap down over my face and walk in with the gang of white men. Sometimes it would be four hours before the boss comprehended me. Sometimes he didn't see me at all, but whenever he saw me, he would check me out at once. I would get my money on pay day for I worked on a check. The first week I made five dollars and eighty-five cents; the second week I went over to Pier 38, the Mallory line, for the same amount (thirty cents per hour) but more employment. My job over there was to run the hooks and carry the chains. I have made from thirteen to twenty-one dollars per week there." (Kiser, p. 260)

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE

"The recent Mohonk Conference friends of the colored race was very interesting and suggestive meeting. Its object was evidently to gather authentic information of the industrial and social condition of the negro, and to compare views as to wise measures for improving it. There were eminent citizens present whose opinions upon the subject are of great weight and value, and the general conclusions of the conference, as stated in a formal declaration or platform, deserve careful attention.

"The Mohonk Conference holds that the negro in this country will generally remain where he is, that no other race ever made such industrial progress in twenty-five years, that there is already an encouraging number of land-owners and that the welfare of the country requires that the negro should live in relations of good-will and mutual confidence with his white neighbors and fellow citizens. While very much has been done for education, the common school should be made more effective, and the opportunity of higher education opened more fully to ability. 'In a thoroughly Christian education is our hope for this race, as for all races.' For the attainment of these ends the conference looks to the enlightened Christian sentiment of all parts of the country. 'To the unselfish service of helping the negro to help himself in education, in morality, in religion, and thus in civilization and in fitness for citizenship, we fraternally invite all our fellow-citizens.' Probably the conference thought that in this way hostility to the negro vote would disappear more certainly and swiftly than in any other."* (*Harper's Weekly*, 1890, p. 478)

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"There are startling and happy surprises in all tenement neighborhoods, and I recall turning one afternoon from a dark yard into a large beautiful room. Muslin curtains concealed the windows, the brass bed was covered with a thick white counterpane, and on either side of the fireplace, where coal burned brightly in an open grate, were two rare engravings. It was a workroom, and the mistress of the house, steady, capable, and very black, was at her ironing-board. By her sat the colored mammy of the story book rocking lazily in her chair. She explained to me that her daughter could make fifty dollars a month. This home picture was made lastingly memorable by the younger woman's telling me softly as she went with me to the door, 'I was sold from my mother, down in Georgia, when I was two years old. I ain't sure she's my mother. She thinks so; but I can't ever be sure.'" (Ovington, pp. 36-37)

* This account of the Mohonk Conference shows the author's bias in judging the present status, and future progress of the Negro.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF EACH FAMILY

TABLE I

OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, SIZE OF FAMILY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURES OF EACH ONE OF 200 FAMILIES

	Occupation.	Nativity of Head of Family.	No. in Fam.	Income.†	Expenditures per Year for							Amount of Surplus or Deficit.	Per Cent of Income Expended	Nativity of Wife.
					Food.	Rent.	Clothing.	Light and Fuel.	Insurance.	Sundries.	Total.			
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
1	Hod-carrier	English	6	775.	338.	120.	130.	58.	46.80	82.20	775.	0	100.	Irish
2	Oyster-selecter	Irish-Amer.	9	1500.	520.	168.	560.	55.	106.60	110.40	1520.	− 20.	101.3	Irish
3	Iceman	Irish-Amer.	6	1343.	364.	225.	190.	48.	58.48	457.52	1343.	0	100.	Same
4	Truckman	American	5	686.	286.	180.	35.	24.	88.24	72.76	686.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
5	*Washerwoman	German	8	880.	500.	131.50	150.*7	32.	7.80	58.70	880.	0	100.	Same
6	Oysterman	Irish-Amer.	9	744.	364.	180.	72.50*8	52.	33.80	81.70	784.	− 40.	105.4	Same
7	Steamfitter's helper	American	2	689.	179.40	144.	64.75	36.95	23.16	209.74	658.	+ 31.	95.5	Irish-Amer.
8	*Seamstress	Irish-Amer.	4	260.	130.	92.75	18.	13.00	0	6.25	260.	0	100.	Scotch-Amer.
9	Glassworker	Irish	8	1040.	520.	132.	85.	48.50	31.20	223.30	1040.	0	100.	Same
10	Truckman	French-Am.	4	1108.	364.	216.	130.	35.	97.66	193.34	1036.	+ 72.	93.5	Ger.-Amer.
11	Grocer's clerk	German	4	614.	286.	132.	62.	36.	26.	88.	630.	− 16.	102.6	Same
12	Fireman	Irish	8	895.	481.60	108.	61.90	33.	44.20	212.30	941.	− 46.	105.1	Irish
13	Truckman	Dutch-Amer.	6	560.	265.20	108.	23.	31.	41.60	91.20	560.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
14	Longshoreman	Irish	10	810.	416.	138.	175.	48.	0	108.	885.	− 75.	109.3	English
15	Casual laborer	Irish-Amer.	3	250.	150.	84.	10.	14.80	10.40	8.80	278.	− 28.	111.2	Ger.-Amer.
16	*Janitor	Irish-Amer.	5	420.	190.	120.	50.	38.	20.80	27.20	446.	− 26.	106.2	Dut.-Amer. (man)
17	Longshoreman	Norwegian	2	1000.	260.	186.	83.	33.	0	268.	830.	+170.	83.	English
18	Letter-carrier	American	6	1000.	364.	216.	130.	58.	104.56	127.44	1000.	0	100.	English-Am.
19	Tailor	German	5	1214.	416.	281.	60.*3	42.70	127.88	252.42	1180.	+ 34.	97.2	Ger.-Amer.
20	Draftsman	American	4	850.	364.	156.	65.	52.60	62.40	143.	843.	+ 7.	99.2	Irish
21	*Janitor	Irish	8	1122.	500.	129.	110.	65.90	31.20	336.90	1173.	− 51.	104.5	Same
22	Truckman	American	7	970.	362.	180.	125.	33.44	33.80	205.76	940.	+ 30.	96.9	Same
23	*Housekeeper	German	9	1450.	572.	210.	200.*6	41.	36.40	305.60	1365.	+ 85.	94.1	French (man)
24	Carpenter	Scotch-Am.	6	360.	200.	109.	45.	31.	15.80	35.20	436.	− 76.	121.1	Canadian-Am.
25	*Housekeeper	English	6	850.	364.	120.	165.*5	45.	13.	143.	850.	0	100.	Italian (man deserted)
26	*Washerwoman	German	5	410.	160.	90.	66.	22.	18.20	53.80	410.	0	100.	Same
27	Porter	English-Am.	5	670.	304.20	108.	60.	28.56	39.	130.24	670.	0	100.	English
28	*Janitor	Irish	5	956.	416.	180.	115.	36.	86.94	143.06	977.	− 21.	102.2	Same
29	Stonecutter	Italian	6	690.	338.	108.	110.	37.40	0	136.60	730.	− 40.	105.8	Same
30	Silversmith	English-Am.	4	1075.	312.	148.	185.	55.	23.40	351.60	1075.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
31	*Washerwoman	Irish-Amer.	5	530.	260.	120.	62.*3	30.	25.	53.	550.	− 20.	103.8	Amer. (man deserted)

* Occupation of the wife who is head of the family. † This includes income from all sources.

(More, p. 16)

TABLE I—*Continued*

	Occupation.	Nativity of Head of Family.	No. in Fam.	Income.†	Expenditures per Year for							Amount of Surplus or Deficit	Per Cent of Income Expended	Nativity of Wife.
					Food.	Rent.	Clothing.	Light and Fuel.	Insurance.	Sundries.	Total.			
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
32	*Housekeeper	Irish	4	725.	312.	110.	165.	25.50	8.60	103.90	725.	0	100.	Same
33	Shipping clerk	American	6	756.	322.	126.	112.	82.	31.20	82.80	756.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
34	Truckman	American	4	750.	320.	144.	100.	40.	36.04	107.46	747.50	+ 2.50	99.7	Same
35	Housekeeper	Italian	6	910.	390.	127.	115.	45.	33.80	196.45	907.25	+ 2.75	99.7	Same
36	Waiter	French	5	700.	260.	118.	72.	41.50	0	188.50	680.	+ 20.	97.1	Same
37	*Washerwoman	English	8	675.	364.	142.50	75.*6	46.	23.40	24.10	675.	0	100.	Irish (man dead)
38	Cigar-maker	Cuban-Negro	4	450.	208.	132.	40.	20.	23.40	36.60	460.	− 10.	102.2	German
39	*Housekeeper	German	5	730.	338.	157.	75.*3	12.	36.40	109.60	758.	− 28.	103.8	Same
40	Seamstress	French	2	380.	182.	120.	10.	26.	0	42.00	380.	0	100.	Same
41	In brewery	German	2	728.	300.	150.	75.	29.	47.20	51.80	653.	+ 75.	89.7	Irish
42	Longshoreman	Irish	4	675.	312.	120.	100.	42.	28.60	72.40	675.	0	100.	Same
43	Stonecutter	Irish-Amer.	2	820.	300.	120.	85.	35.	61.20	218.80	820.	0	100.	Same
44	Casual laborer	Irish-Amer.	6	980.	520.	216.	50.*4	33.50	28.60	81.90	930.	+ 50.	94.9	American
45	Printer	American	3	784.	312.	54.	150.	52.40	52.	172.20	792.60	− 8.60	101.1	Same
46	Gilder in book-bindery	Italian	8	925.	450.	136.	96.	62.35	62.40	139.75	946.50	− 21.50	102.3	English
47	Painter	Ger.-Amer.	7	1000.	468.	210.	100.*5	16.	72.80	73.20	1000.	0	100.	American
48	Dyer	English	7	900.	468.	168.	100.	65.	20.68	78.32	900.	0	100.	American
49	Barber	Italian	10	867.	400.	165.	200.	50.	0	52.00	867.	0	100.	Same
50	Postal clerk	Irish	7	1500.	676.	180	275.*6	58.	84.40	271.60	1545.	− 45.	103.	Same
51	Stableman	Irish	4	600.	277.	137.	40.	52.	29.25	87.25	622.50	− 22.50	103.7	Same
52	Ship-joiner	English	3	1000.	338.	144.	125.	85.	0	308.	1000.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
53	Truckman	American	6	557.	260.	106.	51.	55.	15.60	89.40	577.	− 20.	103.6	Eng.-Greek
54	Elevatorman	English-Am.	8	1150.	660.40	120.	125.*6	18.	31.20	201.40	1186.	− 36.	103.1	Ger.-Amer.
55	"Handy man"	American	4	611.	276.	192.	45.	28.	40.80	34.20	616.	− 5.00	100.8	Same
56	Housekeeper	English-Am.	5	714.	364.	120.	70.	40.	28.60	91.40	714.	0	100.	Same
57	Automobile engineer	Swedish	4	1600.	520.	175.30	87.60	40.	7.60	319.50	1150.	+450.	71.9	German
58	Accountant	American	2	810.	364.	130.	60.	18.	0	138.	710.	+100.	87.7	Same
59	Button-maker	English	4	820.	364.	150.80	50.	46.	15.60	103.60	720.	+100.	85.4	Same
60	Grocer	German	6	1304.	463.	273.	100.	57.20	90.	145.80	1129.	+175.	86.6	Same
61	Truckman	English-Am.	4	647.	260.	147.	78.	30.90	30.72	107.38	654.	− 7.00	101.1	Irish-Amer.
62	Egg-candler	Irish-Amer.	8	702.	364.	192.	70.	60.50	46.28	59.22	792.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
63	Truckman	American	7	688.	364.	120.	52.50	10.	41.60	99.90	688.	0	100.	Irish
64	Glass-sign maker	American	7	700.	364.	96.	50.	25.	23.40	41.60	600.	+100.	87.2	Same

* Occupation of the wife who is head of the family. † This includes income from all sources.

(More, p. 17)

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF EACH FAMILY

TABLE I—*Continued*

	Occupation.	Nativity of Head of Family.	No. in Fam.	Income.†	Expenditures per Year for							Amount of Surplus or Deficit.	Per Cent of Income Expended	Nativity of Wife.
					Food.	Rent.	Clothing.	Light and Fuel.	Insurance.	Sundries.	Total.			
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
65	**Elevator-man**	Italian	12	1358.	512.20	216.	300.*11	89.	28.60	212.20	1358.	0	100.	Same
66	**Longshoreman**	Italian	3	580.	247.	90.	40.	40.	13.00	150.	580.	0	100.	Same
67	**Longshoreman**	Italian	5	640.	260.	90.	100.	45.	7.80	137.20	640.	0	100.	Same
68	**Longshoreman**	Italian	10	972.	360.20	102.	100.	51.	44.20	305.60	972.	0	100.	Same
69	**Janitor**	Scotch-Am.	3	660.	312.	180.	34.50	27.	44.80	36.70	635.	+ 25.	96.2	American
70	**Pilot**	Swedish	5	572.	286.	144.	70.	41.	5.60	25.40	572.	0	100.	Norwegian
71	**Cabinet-maker**	Italian	6	1010.	442.	144.	100.	25.	52.	172.	935.	+ 75.	92.6	Same
72	**Baker**	Swiss	6	904.	434.20	144.	75.	28.	40.80	147.	869.	+ 35.	96.1	Scotch
73	**"Checker" in club**	Italian-Am.	4	980.	364.	150.	121.25	40.	10.40	294.35	980.	0	100.	It.-Irish-Am.
74	**Truckman**	Irish-Amer.	5	724.	312.	132.	40.	63.	23.40	158.60	724.	0	100.	Scotch-Amer.
75	**Longshoreman**	English	5	914.	500.	168.	50.	9.	29.04	157.96	914.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
76	**Plumber**	Swiss	4	680.	273.	151.	36.	37.35	83.25	99.45	680.	0	100.	Same
77	**Machinist**	French-Am.	2	805.	260.	184.	54.	32.	24.96	165.04	720.	+ 85.	89.4	German
78	**Truckman**	American	6	693.	234.	180.	50.	42.	25.20	161.80	693.	0	100.	German
79	**Porter**	Ger.-Amer.	4	652.	260.	156.	49.	50.	44.20	92.80	652.	0	100.	Same
80	**Oysterman**	American	7	612.	364.	130.50	30.	49.	18.20	20.30	612.	0	100.	Same
81	***Newspaper woman**	American	4	380.	143.	144.	35.	25.	26.60	14.40	388.	− 8.00	102.1	Same
82	**Soft-drink factory**	Italian-Am.	5	777.	314.	222.	60.*4	50.	80.40	50.60	777.	0	100.	Same
83	**Captain of tugboat**	Norwegian	3	1515.	286.	204.	65.	59.	32.30	218.70	865.	+650.	57.1	Same
84	**Harness-cleaner**	Irish	10	870.	442.	156.	69.80	57.20	58.24	86.76	870.	0	100.	Same
85	**Porter**	Irish-Amer.	7	980.	500.	228.	100.	43.	14.20	94.80	980.	0	100.	American
86	**Waiter**	Amer.(negro)	3	734.	292.	180.	100.	56.50	52.44	53.06	734.	0	100.	Am. (white)
87	**Painter**	Jewish-Am.	5	680.	364.	144.	60.	55.	39.	18.	680.	0	100.	French-Am.
88	**Expressman**	French-Am.	8	1236.	494.	168.	185.	49.	39.10	250.90	1186.	+ 50.	95.9	American
89	**Stableman**	English	4	1054.	390.	144.	165.	44.50	52.	258.50	1054.	0	100.	Same
90	**Longshoreman**	Irish-Amer.	9	496.	234.	128.	60.	20.	20.80	47.20	510.	− 14.	102.8	Same
91	**Watchman**	Irish	4	606.	260.	130.	80.	28.50	0	107.50	606.	0	100.	English
92	**Fireman**	Irish-Amer.	8	831.	364.	134.	100.	32.40	49.40	186.20	866.	− 35.	104.2	Same
93	**Asst. shipping-clerk**	American	7	982.	436.	189.	140.	40.	89.60	87.40	982.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
94	**Butcher's helper**	German	8	1047.	390.	156.	100.	49.	37.20	194.80	927.	+120.	88.5	Same
95	**Coal-driver**	Irish	5	575.	299.	132.	22.	32.	26.	85.	596.	− 21.	103.7	Same
96	**Comic singer**	English	10	1300.	572.	120.	110.*9	64.	62.40	371.60	1300.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
97	**Longshoreman**	Irish	7	1288.	494.	150.	200.	48.	28.60	532.40	1453.	−165.	112.8	English
98	**Truckman**	American	7	1286.	468.	180.	50.*4	42.	78.	318.	1136.	+150.	88.3	Same

*** Occupation of the wife who is head of the family.** **† This includes income from all sources.**

(More, p. 18)

TABLE I—*Continued*

	Occupation.	Nativity of Head of Family.	No. in Fam.	Income.†	Expenditures per Year for							Amount of Surplus or Deficit.	Per Cent of Income Expended	Nativity of Wife.
					Food.	Rent.	Clothing.	Light and Fuel.	Insurance.	Sundries.	Total.			
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
99	Foreman of Ice Co.	Irish-Amer.	8	1618.	728.	240.	260.	45.	69.80	275.20	1618.	0	100.	Irish
100	Carpenter	German	8	1414.40	468.	264.	75.*6	76.	54.60	376.80	1314.40	+100.	92.9	Same
101	*Washerwoman	American	6	390.	182.	98.	32.60	30.30	20.80	26.30	390.	0	100.	Same
102	Expressman	Irish-Amer.	7	669.	343.	132.	52.	43.	40.56	88.44	699.	− 30.	104.5	Same
103	Housekeeper (man)	Irish	5	397.	182.	120.	200.	32.	39.	4.00	397.	0	100.	Same
104	*Washerwoman	Irish	6	700.	410.50	168.	70.	47.50	0	4.00	700.	0	100.	Same
105	Hat-cutter	Irish-Amer.	5	1282.	608.40	224.	75.*4	81.	57.80	235.80	1282.	0	100.	Same
106	Bricklayer	English	6	400.	195.	84.	30.*5	20.	52.52	18.48	400.	0	100.	Irish
107	Porter	German	4	916.	520.	132.	10.*1	65.	39.	150.	916.	0	100.	Same
108	Grocer's clerk	English	7	1002.	468.	192.	45.	61.40	21.84	193.76	982.	+ 20.	98.	Same
109	Kitchen helper	French	3	322.	124.	111.	10.50	26.25	21.30	46.95	340.	− 18.	105.6	Irish
110	Truckman	American	5	830.	384.80	192.	56.	53.	26.	118.20	830.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
111	Truckman	English-Am.	4	474.	190.	118.	41.*3½	31.28	52.	94.72	527.	− 53.	111.2	Irish-Amer.
112	Fireman	Irish	6	936.	406.	120.	57.*5½	69.	52.	232.	936.	0	100.	Same
113	Porter	German	7	1144.	676.	168.	93.	49.	78.	80.	1144.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
114	Truckman	Irish	6	1000.	442.	200.	88 *5	39.	33.80	206.20	1009.	− 9.00	109.	Irish-Amer.
115	Bookkeeper	American	5	728.	303.90	180.	46.80	43.	10.40	220.90	805.	− 77.	110.6	Same
116	Foreman in factory	Irish-Amer.	10	1046.	520.	180.	140.	40.	52.	114.	1046.	0	100.	Scotch
117	Longshoreman	Irish	6	452.	182.50	162.	27.	41.50	20.80	18.20	452.	0	100.	Same
118	Janitor	Irish	5	712.	212.	159.	38.	41.	2.60	204.40	657.	+ 55	92.3	Same
119	Porter	Irish-Amer.	7	637.	312.	124.	28.	39.	67.60	66.40	637.	0	100.	American
120	Washerwoman	Irish	5	509.	286.	108.	80.	32.50	0	2.50	509.	0	100.	Same
121	Longshoreman	English	5	626.	286.	160.	40.	36.40	26.00	128.60	677.	− 51.	108.1	Same
122	Waiter	Am. (negro)	4	774.	251.	256.	70.50*3	77.	0	215.50	870.	− 96.	112.4	Same
123	Casual laborer	Scotch-Am.	9	514.	312.	108.	36.	10.	15.60	32.40	514.	0	100.	American
124	Brushmaker	Austrian	6	731.	312.	198.	30.	50.	49.20	91.80	731.	0	100.	Same
125	*Washerwoman	Irish	8	560.	312.	158.50	35.*6	42.	18.20	24.30	590.	− 30.	105.4	Same
126	Clerk in store	Irish	6	780.	364.40	219.	40.	56.	72.80	27.80	780.	0	100.	Same
127	Coal-driver	Ger.-Amer.	7	634.	286.	156.	58.	30.50	18.20	85.30	634.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
128	Wagon washer	Irish	9	969.	563.	178.	110.*8	25.	41.60	51.40	969.	0	100.	Same
129	Asst. shipping-clerk	American	5	380.	119.50	132.	46.	11.25	15.60	62.65	390.	− 10.	102.6	English
130	Engineer	American	6	1025.	116.	146.	70.*5	11.	36.40	445.60	1158.	−133.	113.	Irish-Amer
131	Clerk in store	Jewish-Am.	4	619.	260.	228.	45.	45.	23.68	17.32	619.	0	100.	Same
132	Truckman	Irish-Amer.	4	808.	358.80	168.	68.	23.40	0	135.80	754.	+ 54.	93.3	Italian

* Occupation of the wife who is head of the family. † This includes income from all sources.

(More, p. 19)

TABLE I—*Continued*

	Occupation.	Nativity of Head of Family.	No. in Fam.	Income.†	Expenditures per Year for							Amount of Surplus or Deficit.	Per Cent of Income Expended.	Nativity of Wife.
					Food.	Rent.	Clothing.	Light and Fuel.	Insurance.	Sundries.	Total.			
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
133	Press-feeder	English-Am.	8	868.	409.	108.	100.*7	43.	26.	162.	848.	+ 20.	97.7	English
134	Stone-mason	Irish-Amer.	5	1039.	468.	186.	90.*4½	41.30	33.80	139.90	959.	+ 80.	92.3	Irish
135	Hat factory	American	5	832.	416.	132.	46.*4	41.30	12.00	184.70	832.	0	100.	Same
136	*Candy factory	Italian	3	366.	200.	102.	26.	29.	10.40	8.60	376.	– 10.	102.7	Same
137	Clothes-presser	Italian	8	436.	160.	161.	52.	45.45	0	17.55	436.	0	100.	Same
138	Wagon-washer	Irish	10	1075.	598.	188.	98.20	50.	46.80	94.	1075.	0	100.	Same
139	Casual laborer	American	4	500.	234.	109.	60.	40.	26.	31.	500.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
140	Engineer	Irish	6	952.	416.	144.	55.	52.16	60.	251.84	979.	– 27.	102.8	Same
141	Barber	Italian	4	797.	271.	216.	30.*3	38.	31.20	110.80	697.	+ 100.	87.5	Same
142	Truckman	American	3	728.	364.	144.	50.50	36.	46.80	86.70	728.	0	100.	Same
143	*Janitor	Ger.-Amer.	3	428.	208.	144.	28.	33.	10.40	4.60	428.	0	100.	Italian
144	Picture-frames factory	Ger.-Amer.	5	810.	364.	120.	62.	50.	57.72	156.28	810.	0	100.	Same
145	Porter	Irish	5	520.	260.	150.	45.	35.	16.60	19.40	526.	– 6.00	101.2	Same
146	*Candy store	Irish-Amer.	5	586.	286.	168.	52.	40.	33.80	6.20	586.	0	100.	French-Amer.
147	Automobile-driver	Scotch-Am.	8	1222.	657.80	162.	50.*5	57.	28.60	262.80	1218.	+ 4.	99.7	American
148	Waiter	Am. (negro)	2	1134.	247.50	175.	153.93	38.88	1.95	342.74	960.	+ 174.	84.7	Same
149	Works in oyster place	Irish-Amer.	5	565.	301.50	132.	40.	35.	31.20	25.30	565.	0	100.	Same
150	Casual laborer	Irish-Amer.	5	450.50	182.	144.	36.	20.	46.80	26.20	455.	– 4.50	100.9+	Same
151	Works in novelty fact'y	Italian	3	489.	205.	108.	32.	26.	0	118.	489.	0	100.	Irish
152	Mason	Irish	5	1100.	561.	150.	80.*4	70.	31.20	202.80	1095.	+ 5.	99.5	Same
153	Truck foreman	German	7	780.	364.	156.	33.	28.	101.88	97.12	780.	0	100.	American
154	Casual laborer	Scotch-Am.	5	300.	127.	87.	34.	16.40	28.60	7.	300.	0	100.	American
155	Clerk in hotel	English	4	643.	260.	156.	90.	67.	0	70.	643.	0	100.	Same
156	Freight clerk	American	4	925.	360.	176.	75.	53.	51.65	219.35	935.	– 10.	101.1	Irish-Amer.
157	Truckman	Irish-Amer.	4	450.	182.	120.	17.50*3	33.50	26.	89.65	468.65	– 18.65	104.1	Same
158	Laborer in Post-office	German	7	1000.	566.80	174.	80.	59.	52.	68.20	1000.	0	100.	Same
159	Truckman	American	9	790.	440.20	175.	28.*7	35.	57.20	64.60	800.	– 10.	101.3	Same
160	Street-cleaner	Italian-Am.	4	492.	260.	132.	35.	35.	2.60	27.40	492.	0	100.	Same
161	*Housekeeper	Irish	7	1307.	598.	201.	94.	58.	44.20	311.80	1307.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
162	*Housekeeper	Irish	9	1196.	618.	186.	200.	45.80	31.20	115.	1196.	0	100.	Same
163	*Dressmaker	Irish-Amer.	5	1017.	572.	192.	75.*3	75.	26.	62.	1002.	+ 15.	98.5	Same
164	Switchman	Irish	7	864.	468.	168.	90.*3	53.30	36.40	48.30	864.	0	100.	Same
165	Wagon-washer	Irish	5	928.	395.20	174.	101.	56.	57.20	144.60	928.	0	100.	Same
166	*Office-cleaner	American	3	479.	234.	108.	54.	16.84	6.	56.16	475.	+ 4.	99.2	Same

* Occupation of the wife who is head of the family.   † This includes income from all sources.

(More, p. 20)

TABLE I—*Continued*

	Occupation.	Nativity of Head of Family.	No. in Fam.	Income.†	Expenditures per Year for							Amount of Surplus or Deficit.	Per Cent of Income Expended.	Nativity of Wife.
					Food.	Rent.	Clothing.	Light and Fuel.	Insurance.	Sundries.	Total.			
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
167	Casual laborer	American	6	640.	390.	102.	25.	26.40	7.20	89.40	640.	0	100.	Irish
168	*Janitor	English	10	1818.	832.	195.	150.*5	36.	0	715.	1928.	– 110.	106.1	Italian
169	Cl'k in wholesale house	English	4	1140.	364.	300.	140.	40.	0	276.	1120.	+ 20.	98.2	American
170	Pencil-box maker	American	6	1041.	390.	132.	60.	25.10	10.20	423.70	1041.	0	100.	Same
171	Carriage-caller	Irish-Amer.	3	2158.	364.	336.	400.	52.	34.	972.	2158.	0	100.	German
172	Painter	American	5	574.	312.	156.	46.	16.92	0	108.08	639.	– 65.	111.3	Ger.-Amer.
173	Truckman	French	6	832.	306.80	180.	90.	35.60	30.12	176.48	819.	+ 13.	98.4	Ger.-Amer.
174	Bartender	Italian	8	1500.	624.	270.	170.*7	48.	0	388.	1500.	0	100.	Same
175	Bartender	German	6	1335.	364.	300.	130.	55.	42.94	443.06	1335.	0	100.	Ger.-Amer.
176	Delicatessen store	Ger.-Amer.	6	2556.	546.	300.	500.*4	37.20	43.00	539.80	1966.	+ 590.	76.9	Same
177	Dry-goods store	Jewish-Am.	6	986.	360.	240.	85.	58.	36.40	206.60	986.	0	100.	Same
178	Mgr. of livery stable	Ger.-Amer.	6	1450.	520.	216.	300.	42.	0	314.	1392.	+ 58.	96.	Same
179	Street-car conductor	American	3	867.	364.	180.	90.	40.	0	167.	841.	+ 26.	97.	Same
180	Bookkeeper	American	6	1382.	494.	300.	200.*5	75.	18.24	194.76	1282.	+ 100.	92.8	Same
181	Bartender	German	4	1068.	442.	300.	148.	30.67	20.80	126.53	1068.	0	100.	French
182	Porter	Italian	7	1162.	416.	216.	166.	24.90	41.60	317.50	1182.	– 20.	101.7	American
183	Grocery store	American	6	644.	312.	144.	90.	19.50	31.20	47.30	644.	0	100.	English-Am.
184	Longshoreman	Scotch	8	832.	364.	120.	76.	68.20	0	203.80	832.	0	100.	Irish
185	Oysterman	Am. (negro)	3	494.	260.	72.	81.50	16.	15.60	48.90	494.	0	100.	Am. (white)
186	*Washerwoman	Irish-Amer.	4	538.	312.	96.	57.	29.51	15.60	27.89	538.	0	100.	American
187	Truckman	Irish	4	658.	286.	120.	86.	36.	23.40	129.60	681.	– 23.	103.5	Irish-Amer.
188	Casual laborer	Irish	4	459.	234.	96.	40.	41.50	15.60	36.90	464.	– 5.	101.1	Same
189	Works in fruit place	American	4	1534.	416.	300.	225.	44.70	21.	227.30	1234.	+ 300.	80.4	Same
190	Boss tinsmith	American	4	1286.	494.	300.	200.	42.25	12.	187.75	1236.	+ 50.	96.1	Same
191	Tailor's cutter	American	7	835.	364.	240.	35.*4	44.	52.	119.	854.	– 19.	102.3	Scotch-Am.
192	Street laborer	Irish	6	713.	312.	108.	35.	75.	31.20	170.80	730.	– 17.	102.4	Same
193	Truckman	Dutch-Am.	3	803.	364.	151.	75.	57.90	18.20	174.90	841.	– 38.	104.7	Same
194	Machinist	American.	4	558.	260.	117.	40.	30.40	0	110.60	558.	0	100.	Irish-Amer.
195	Upholsterer	Jewish-Am.	5	797.	338.	156.	30.	39.23	31.20	79.57	674.	+ 123.	84.6	Same
196	Musician	American	4	830.	414.	144.	50.	72.	15.60	161.40	857.	– 27.	103.3	Same
197	Carpet-cleaner	Ger.-Amer.	6	645.	364.	120.	40.	35.	0	116.	675.	– 30.	104.7	Swiss
198	Longshoreman	English-Am.	8	801.	312.	276.	65.	60.	41.60	73.40	828.	– 27.	103.4	Same
199	Truckman	Irish	9	1400.	624.	384.	115.*7	72.	46.80	158.20	1400.	0	100.	Same
200	Policeman	German	5	1512.	468.	336.	85.*4	49.	26.	248.	1212.	+ 300.	80.2	Same

* Occupation of the wife who is head of the family.   † This includes income from all sources.

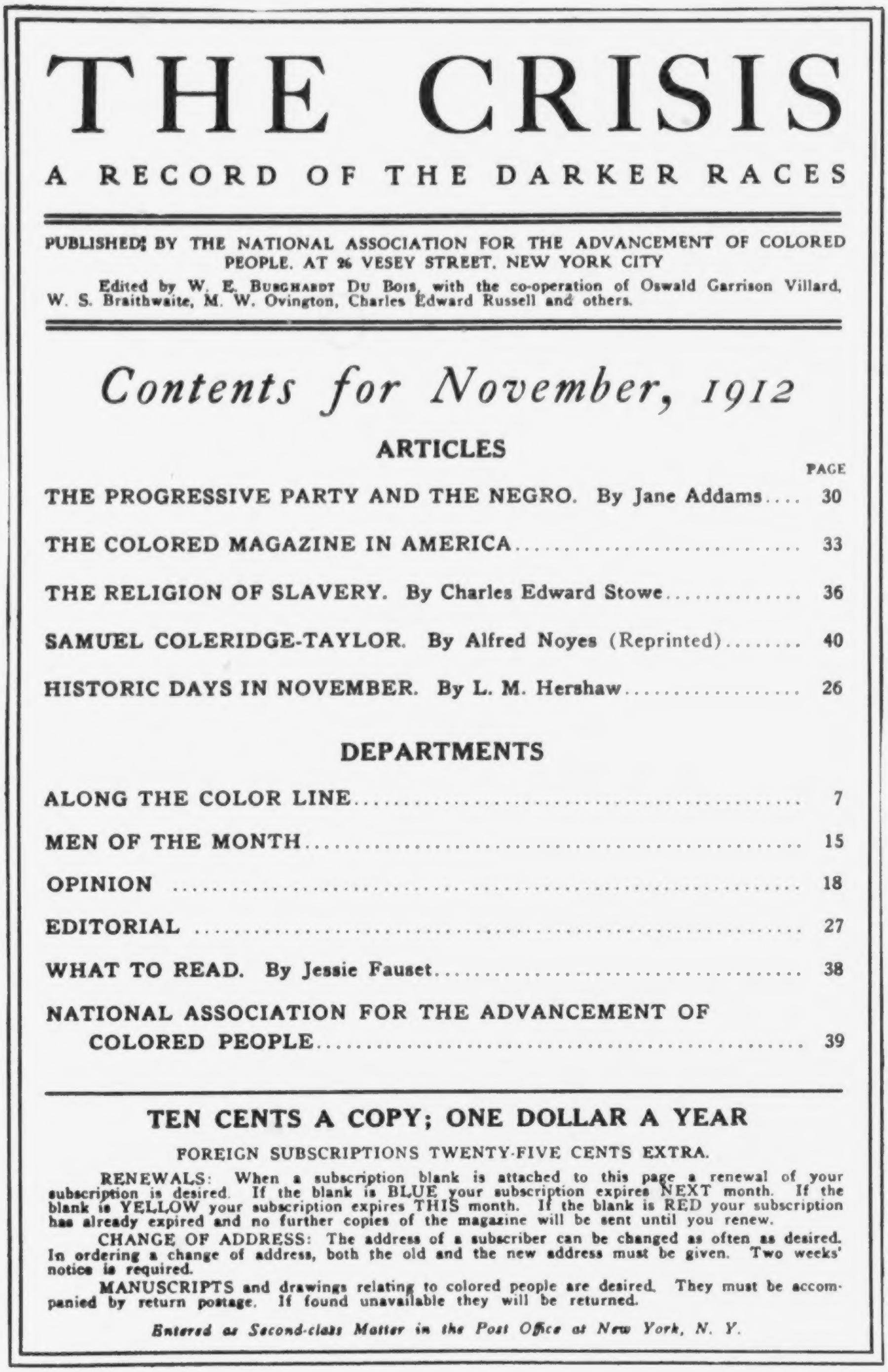
(More, p. 21)

FEASTS AND FASTS

"There is an inherent love of festivals and feasts in human nature, a desire to express joy, and that not in solitude, but surrounded by sympathetic friends; a desire to experience pleasure, and to experience it unselfishly, shared by everyone within reach, a desire, possibly, to make ourselves one in our joy with all the surrounding human race.

"But just as strong a tendency with humanity as that to festivals is that to fasts. Indeed, with many, there may be a preference as to the latter, owing to a feeling that after duly keeping fast one can enjoy more freely the riotous living of feasts.

"It is certainly astonishing how very few national feasts we have, on the whole the more astonishing that in our great pressure of business, and rapid deed and thought, we need rest and relaxation more than most. Christmas is not universally kept among us, nor is New-Year's; we make nothing of the 8th of January or of the 22nd of February, a little bell ringing or a few guns compassing the most of our observance of those days; we forget the April day of the battle of Lexington till after it has passed; and we content ourselves with a sorry and solemn parade that cannot be called a feast, if it cannot be called a fast, on Decoration Day. The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has sometimes a good send off in New England and sometimes not seldom anywhere else; and in truth we lie back and reserve all our strength for the Fourth of July, and now we celebrate that and now we don't. And when we do celebrate, we have not much idea of doing so other than with cannons and with flags, fire crackers and torpedoes, by day, and the blue lights and their kind by night music, flowers, and the gentler arts seeming to us of insufficient import to turn to exterior use." (Harper's Bazar, July 25, 1885)



THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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(The Crisis, Vol. 5, p. 3)

A PHILOSOPHY FOR 1913.

I AM by birth and law a free black American citizen.

As such I have both rights and duties.

If I neglect my duties my rights are always in danger. If I do not maintain my rights I cannot perform my duties.

I will listen, therefore, neither to the fool who would make me neglect the things I ought to do, nor to the rascal who advises me to forget the opportunities which I and my children ought to have, and must have, and will have.

Boldly and without flinching, I will face the hard fact that in this, my fatherland, I must expect insult and discrimination from persons who call themselves philanthropists and Christains and gentlemen. I do not wish to meet this despicable attitude by blows; sometimes I cannot even protest by words; but may God forget me and mine if in time or eternity I ever weakly admit to myself or the world that wrong is not wrong, that insult is not insult, or that color discrimination is anything but an inhuman and damnable shame.

Believing this with my utmost soul, I shall fight race prejudice continually. If possible, I shall fight it openly and decidedly by word and deed. When that is not possible I will give of my money to help others to do the deed and say the word which I cannot. This contribution to the greatest of causes shall be my most sacred obligation.

Whenever I meet personal discrimination on account of my race and color I shall protest. If the discrimination is old and deep seated, and sanctioned by law, I shall deem it my duty to make my grievance known, to bring it before the organs of public opinion and to the attention of men of influence, and to urge relief in courts and legislatures.

I will not, because of inertia or timidity or even sensitiveness, allow new discriminations to become usual and habitual. To this end I will make it my duty without ostentation, but with firmness, to assert my right to vote, to frequent places of public entertainment and to appear as a man among men. I will religiously do this from time to time, even when personally I prefer the refuge of friends and family.

While thus fighting for Right and Justice, I will keep my soul clean and serene. I will not permit cruel and persistent persecution to deprive me of the luxury of friends, the enjoyment of laughter, the beauty of sunsets, or the inspiration of a well-written word. Without bitterness (but also without lies), without useless recrimination (but also without cowardly acquiescence), without unnecessary heartache (but with no self-deception), I will walk my way, with uplifted head and level eyes, respecting myself too much to endure without protest studied disrespect from others, and steadily refusing to assent to the silly exaltation of a mere tint of skin or curl of hair.

In fine, I will be a man and know myself to be one, even among those who secretly and openly deny my manhood, and I shall persistently and unwaveringly seek by every possible method to compel all men to treat me as I treat them.

(The Crisis, Vol. 5, p. 127)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

OFFICES: 26 Vesey Street, New York. Incorporated May 25, 1911

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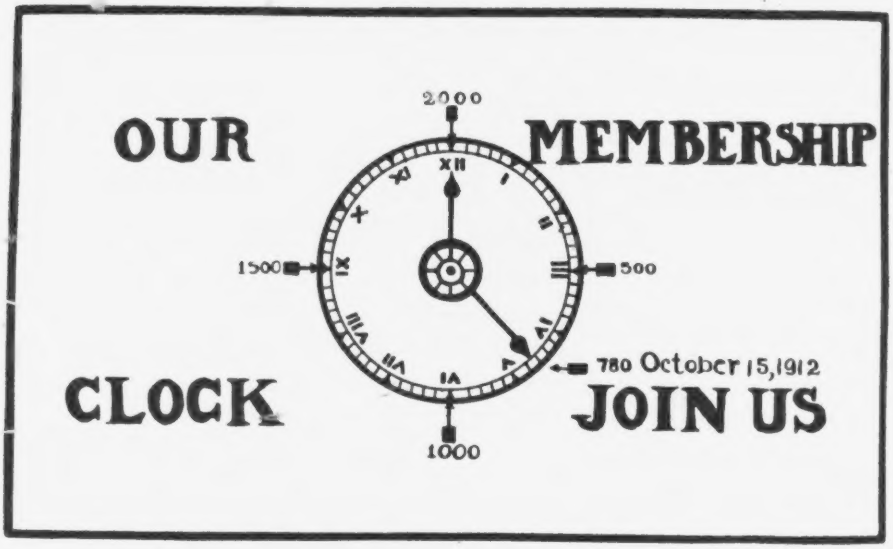
We want 2,000 members January 1, 1913. Watch the clock!



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(The Crisis, Vol. 5, p. 51)

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(The Crisis, Vol. 5, p. 48)

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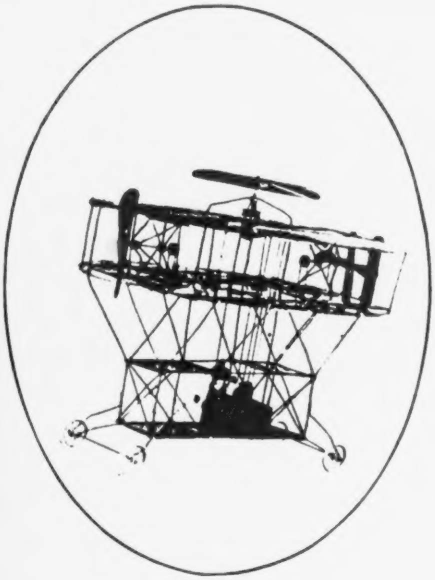
YOU SHOULD NOTE CAREFULLY EACH HOLIDAY GIFT SUGGESTION IN THIS NUMBER.

MEN OF THE MONTH

SUFFRAGE WORKERS.

WE present the pictures this month of several colored women interested in "Votes for Women." Mrs. Mary Church Terrell has long been an advocate of woman's suffrage and is well known to readers of THE CRISIS. Mrs. Margaret M. Washington was elected president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs at the Hampton meeting, where the association took strong ground in favor of woman's suffrage. Other officers are Miss Ida R. Cummings, corresponding secretary, and Miss Elizabeth L. Davis, national organizer.

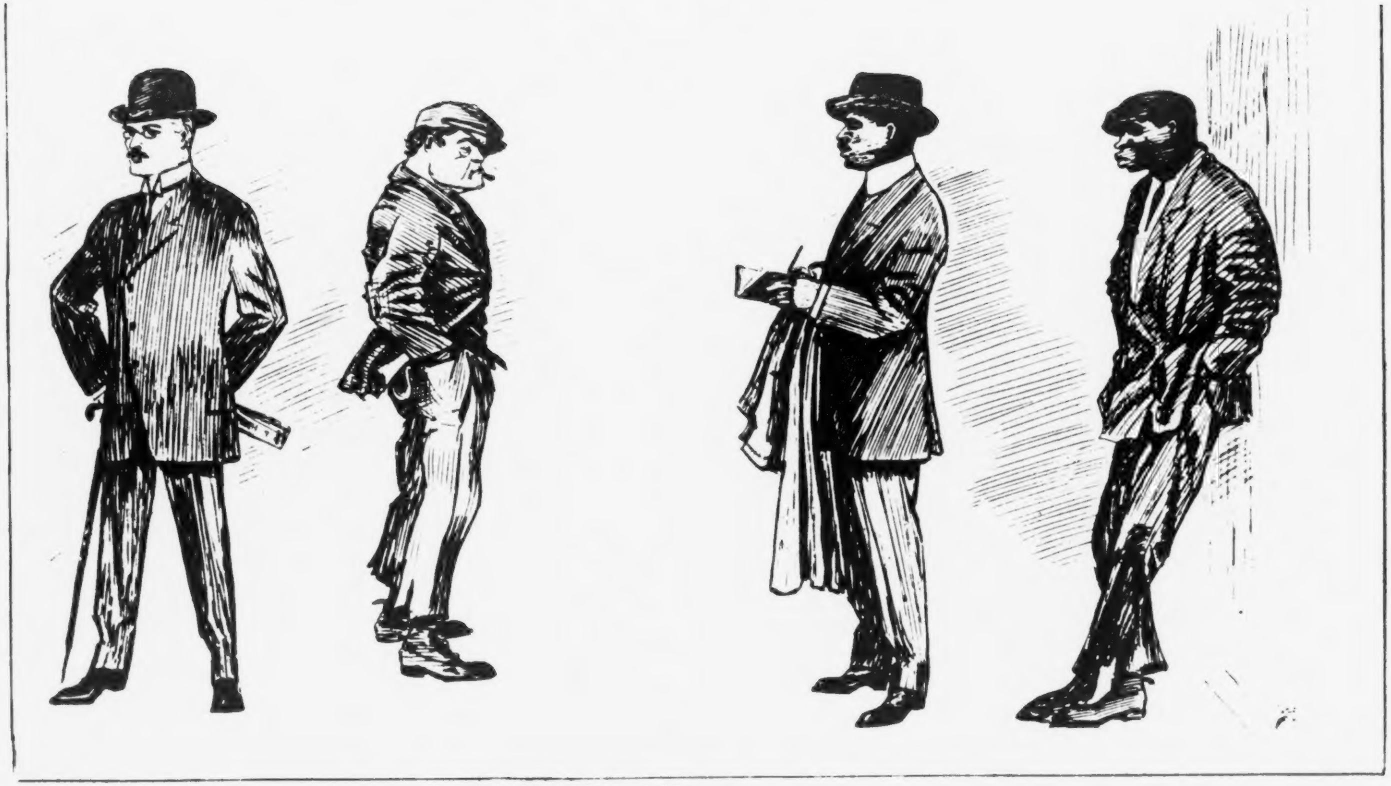
MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL



A FLYING MACHINE.

MR. JAMES MARSHALL, a young colored man of Macon, Ga., has just patented a novel flying machine, a picture of which we present. Marshall was born in 1884, studied at the Ballard School, and has for years been employed in machine shops until he has acquired considerable knowledge and skill. While working as second engineer for the Mount Vernon Railway Company he became interested in the flying experiments at Fort Myers. After several experiments he has introduced the "circumplanoscope," which he maintains is a safe flyer, because it cannot capsize, can stand still in the air, can ascend or descend from any spot without special devices and, finally, if the engine stops the machine will still maintain its equilibrium. The further development of this promising invention will be watched with interest.

(The Crisis, Vol. 4, p. 223)

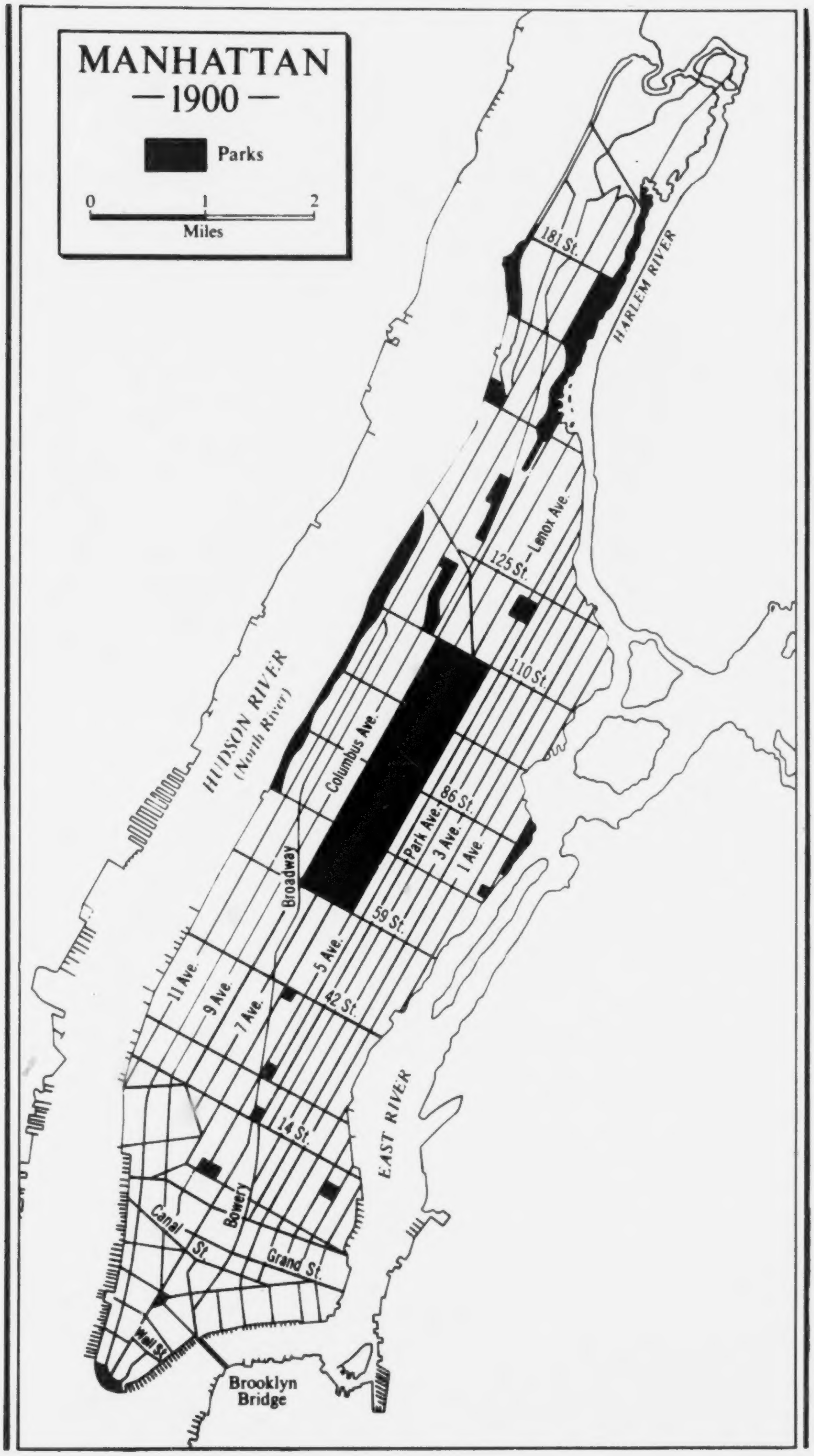


AMERICAN LOGIC.

THIS MAN is not responsible for THIS MAN
even if they do belong to the same race.

THIS MAN is responsible for all that THIS MAN
does because they belong to the same race.

(The Crisis, Vol. 6, p. 80)


MANHATTAN
—1900—
Parks
0
1
2
Miles
181 St.
HARLEM RIVER
Lenox Ave.
125 St.
110 St.
HUDSON RIVER
(North River)
Columbus Ave.
86 St.
Park Ave.
3 Ave.
1 Ave.
Broadway
59 St.
5 Ave.
11 Ave.
9 Ave.
7 Ave.
42 St.
EAST RIVER
14 St.
Bowery
Canal St.
Grand St.
Wall St.
Brooklyn Bridge

EMMY

By Jessie Fauset

"There are five races," said Emmy confidently. "The white or Caucasian, the yellow or Mongolian, the red or Indian, the brown or Malay, and the black or Negro."

"Correct," nodded Miss Wenzel mechanically, "Now to which of the five do you belong?" And then immediately Miss Wenzel reddened.

Emmy hesitated. Not because hers was the only dark face in the crowded schoolroom, but because she was visualizing the pictures with which the geography had illustrated its information. She was not white, she knew that--nor had she almond eyes like the Chinese, nor the feathers which the Indian wore in his hair and which, of course, were to Emmy a racial characteristic. She regarded the color of her slim brown hands with interest--she had never thought of it before. The Malay was a horrid, ugly-looking thing with a ring in his nose. But he was brown, so she was, she supposed, really a Malay.

And yet the Hottentot, chosen with careful nicety to represent the entire Negro race, had on the whole a better appearance.

"I belong," she began tentatively, "to the black or Negro race."

"Yes." said Miss Wenzel with a sigh of relief, for if Emmy had chosen to ally herself with any other race except, of course, the white, how could she, teacher though she was, set her straight without embarrassment? The recess bell rang and she dismissed them with a brief but thankful "You may pass."

Emmy uttered a sigh of relief too, as she entered the schoolyard. She had been terribly near failing.

"I was so scared," she breathed to little towheaded Mary Holborn. "Did you see what a long time I was answering?"...

"Yes," agreed Mary. "I'm so glad you didn't fail--but, oh, Emmy, didn't you mind?

Emmy looked up in astonishment from the orange she was peeling.

"Mind what? Here, you can have the biggest half...I don't like oranges anyway--Mind what, Mary?"

"Why, saying you were black and"--she hesitated, her little freckled face getting pinker and pinker--"a Negro, and all that before the class." And then mistaking the look on Emmy's face, she hastened on. "Everybody in Plainville says all the time that you're too nice and smart to be a --er--I mean, to be colored. And your dresses are so pretty, and your hair isn't all funny either." She seized one of Emmy's hands--an exquisite member, all bronze outside, and within a soft pinky white.

"Oh, Emmy, don't you think if you scrubbed real hard you could get some of the brown off?"

"But I don't want to," protested Emmy. "I guess my hands are as nice as yours, Mary Holborn. We're just the same, only you're white and I'm brown. But I don't see any difference. Eunice Lecks' eyes are green and yours are blue, but you can both see."

"Oh, well," said Mary Holborn, "if you don't mind----"

If she didn't mind--but why should she mind?"

(The Crisis, Vols. 5-6, p. 245)

PROCEDURE FOR THE CASE STUDY

The following understandings, in whole or in part, may be reached by the students as they work with the case study. Additional materials to lead to these same understandings are included in the next section of the guide and may be incorporated in the case study as they are relevant to it. Teachers will find the questions listed after each understanding in that section useful in helping students reach the understanding.

THE INCREASING USE OF THE MACHINE IN INDUSTRY, COUPLED WITH SUCH LONGSTANDING ADVANTAGES AS ABUNDANCE OF CAPITAL, FAVORABLE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, AND "YANKEE" INGENUITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY, ATTRACTED LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE TO THE CITIES OF NEW YORK STATE IN THE PERIOD FROM 1865 TO 1914.

THE LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE REQUIRED TO TEND MACHINES CREATED PROBLEMS IN THE CITIES.

THE COLORFUL CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION OF THE WEALTHY WHO WERE BENT ON PLEASURE HAD ITS COUNTERPART IN THE SIMPLER BUT JUST AS COLORFUL RECREATION OF THE LESS WEALTHY. THE MATERIAL THINGS INCLUDED IN THE DISPLAY OF WEALTH BY THOSE WHO HAD BUILT VAST FORTUNES HAD A GREAT INFLUENCE ON THE VALUES OF THE REST OF THE PEOPLE.

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBANIZATION, CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL AND STIMULATING INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN NEW YORK STATE, ALL COMBINED TO SOW THE SEEDS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS WHICH EVENTUALLY MADE EVEN GREATER CHANGES IN THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

This section contains suggestions for use of the reference materials on the preceding pages. Teachers may wish to duplicate pages of the reference materials for the students. The material is organized in terms of some of the categories examined in the previous seventh grade culture studies.

Patterns of Space

Teachers may start the case study with a review of familiar spatial patterns. First, students may be asked to describe as fully as they can a street in the city with which they are familiar. They may emphasize anything they like, but they should try to capture something of the feeling and atmosphere of the street. Students who have never been in a city, or whose city visits have been too brief, may describe any street that they know well.

The teacher may then ask the class to characterize several streets in the community with which the whole class is familiar. The following questions will help guide the discussion:

- What are the things in the street on which you would base your description of this street? How was the street used? When you see this street in your mind, do you see it from street level or from above the street? Do you notice the upper parts of buildings? What are some of the things about the street that nobody thinks to mention? Why were they overlooked?
- Can one guess just from looking at the street whether all of the buildings were put up at roughly the same period? What clues are there regarding this?
- How would the new buildings and new means of transportation built during this period change the ways the people thought about the city?
- Is it necessary or desirable for people to look at the city through the same umwelt as that of groups who see it differently from the way that they do? What were some of the situations in the Gilded Age in which you think this would have been a good idea?
- What are the main streets or landmarks in your community that you think everyone is conscious of, or knows about? Do any of these main streets, squares,or landmarks help to make your community distinguishable from other communities? When people from out of town come to visit and you show them around your community, what are the things you want them to see?
- Does the street look the same all day? How does it change at night? How does it change from season to season?

Show the class some pictures of city streets, squares, or landmarks in the 1890-1914 period, including New York City and the local city.

- What are some of the ways in which the 1890-1914 streets differ from the first ones you described? What are some of the ways that they seem the same?

- How do you think these places would appear in the umwelt of the immigrant or the person coming to the city from a small town?

Patterns of Time

The teacher will find that it is much more difficult for purposes of analysis to separate patterns of time and space in discussing the 1890-1914 city than it was in other studies such as Pre-Columbian Iroquois or The Age of Homespun. The spatial and temporal patterns of the 1890-1914 city were more complex, more varied, less unified, and less widely shared than they were in either of the earlier cultures or in most of the homeplaces of the migrants to the city. If the migrant was to survive in the city, he had to make some adjustment to these bewildering new patterns of time and space.

- In what ways are the factors discussed under space related to time patterns? Why might the city resident be more conscious of this relationship between time and space than his country cousin of the Homespun Age was?
- How closely was the city year tied to the seasonal round, the year of nature?
- Did all city dwellers have the same ceremonial year? On what factors would differences in the ceremonial year be based? What festivals, if any, were shared by all of those living in the city?
- Did people expect that the pattern of coming years would be just like the pattern of past years? What were some of the differences anticipated in the future?
- How did the daily pattern differ for different people in the city? Did government regulation affect either the daily or weekly pattern of any city dwellers?
- Did everyone in the city have the same life cycle? If there were differences, on what factors would these be based?
- What kinds of expectations about the future did people in the city have? How much control did people think they had over their own futures? What kinds of plans did they make for their future?
- How did city people view the past? Did they want to forget the past, or to make the present like the past?
- How important was it to the city dweller, as compared to the man of the Homespun Age, to have a clock? Did the saying, "Time is money" apply to the Gilded Age?

Use a map of Manhattan to locate the streets, squares, or landmarks discussed or referred to in this section on the city in general, including the neighborhood studies of Greenwich Village and the Negro neighborhoods. The maps will also help in discussing the following questions.

- How would you get from the neighborhood discussed to Times Square or Fifth Avenue? What public transportation was available? Would it seem like a long journey to make this trip?
- What is the orientation of the major streets and avenues on the map? (N;S;E;W) From what you know of the land on which the city

was built, do the major streets follow the natural contours of the land (as an Iroquois traveler would do) or are they laid out in a pattern which doesn't pay much attention to topography? What is their relationship to natural features; land and water? In building the city, were hills leveled, brooks or rivers covered up, the coastline altered, or other changes made?

- How would you describe the street pattern of Manhattan from the map? Is the pattern the same all over Manhattan? Why is it different in lower Manhattan, at the foot of the island?
- Was there a park near or in the neighborhood you have studied? What indication is there that neighborhood people used the park?

Living and Working in a Neighborhood

- Why might Greenwich Village in the first decade of the 20th century qualify as a neighborhood?
- In what ways might Greenwich Village be considered a mixed neighborhood? What evidence was there of acceptance of those of other ethnic backgrounds? To what extent did intermarriage take place between those of differing backgrounds?
- To what extent do the residents of this neighborhood differ in family patterns; roles of men and women?
- What various sources of income were available to the residents of Greenwich Village? Did all residents of this neighborhood differ in family patterns; roles of men and women?
- What various sources of income were available to the residents of Greenwich Village? Did all residents have the same attitude toward work? What differences in income can be observed in so far as wages and total number in the family working are concerned?
- What was there about the neighborhood that would help to make the newly arrived city dweller feel at home if he came to live here? What conditions in the neighborhood might make him feel a stranger?
- To what extent do the people in the neighborhood try to reconstruct the old like "back home' when they come to live in the city?
- How does the city neighborhood differ from the one left "back home"? Would there be characteristics in common about the back home experience for most of the residents of a neighborhood like Greenwich Village?
- From a study of the budgets and other evidence about Greenwich Village, would you conclude that all people on low incomes in the Gilded Age thought alike? had the same values? had the same ambitions for their children? spent their leisure time in the same way?

The Negro in the City

These questions are focused upon answering one larger question, "In what ways was life in the city the same, in what ways different, for the Negro, as compared with his white brother?

- Where did most of the Negroes live in the city in the early 20th century? (Use the map on p. 69 to locate these areas.)
- Why might many Negroes who had just come to the city prefer to live near other Negroes? (see p. 26) Was this true for groups of white newcomers?
- How did the housing available for Negro newcomers compare with that available to white newcomers?

Time

- What situations might make the Negro's day differ from the white man's day? (Study the data on earning a living.)
- How would the Negro's ceremonial year compare to the white man's?

Living and Working in the Neighborhood

- How did the other Negro neighborhoods described in the study compare with Greenwich Village in that day?
- In what ways were the roles of the white woman and the Negro woman alike? In what ways where they different? (See the account of women working, p. 25)
- How would the Negro father who had trouble finding work feel about having his wife play a different role than that of her white neighbor?
- What kinds of jobs were usually open to Negroes? What effect would the discrimination in hiring Negroes have upon the interest of the Negro parent in education for his children?
- What was it like, to be a Negro child in a "mixed" neighborhood? Was it any different for Negro adults in a "mixed" neighborhood?

Reaction and Reform

- How did the educated Negro (such as the man who would read The Crisis) feel about giving in and accepting a lower position than the white man?
- Why did the issues of The Crisis have pictures and articles about Negroes who had "made good"?
- In what ways did the Negroes seek to help others of their race?

UNDERSTANDINGS AND RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

In the pages that follow, each understanding from Topic 6 of the syllabus has been listed, followed by a few questions which help to direct inquiry toward the understanding. Reference material which may be helpful is included on that page and those immediately following the statement of the understanding.

Where several understandings seemingly have common roots, or can be reached through the use of common reference materials, these have been combined.

There has been no attempt to limit or expand the reference materials so that the same number of items are offered for each understanding. In several cases, many more are offered than may be needed by any class. However, it is hoped that the quantity of materials offered will be sufficient to permit depth study in those schools which wish to spend more on this topic.

Teachers are reminded of the value of items in the case study in reaching many of the understandings. Of particular value for the understandings related to conditions of living in the cities are the selections related to life in the Negro neighborhood. Most periodicals in that day carried few articles related specifically to the Negro, and therefore the material included in this selection, drawn entirely from magazines and newspapers of the day, contains less of help in appreciating the problems of the Negro in the city.

Teachers will probably wish to supplement the materials here with some obviously useful source materials. For example, for the second understanding, concerning the movement of people to the city, census figures would be very helpful. This section, then, does not contain all the raw material needed in every class for the inductive process to proceed to its conclusion, of reaching the understanding.

THE INCREASING USE OF THE MACHINE, TRIGGERED BY THE NEEDS OF THE CIVIL WAR AND BY COMPETITION FROM THE OPENING WEST, PRODUCED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN NEW YORK STATE AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

- What changes in the farmer's way of life would result from the introduction of farm machinery?
- How did the increasing use of machinery change the ways that a farm was financed?
- What evidence is there that the changes in agriculture resulted in greater contact between communities, and between farm and city?

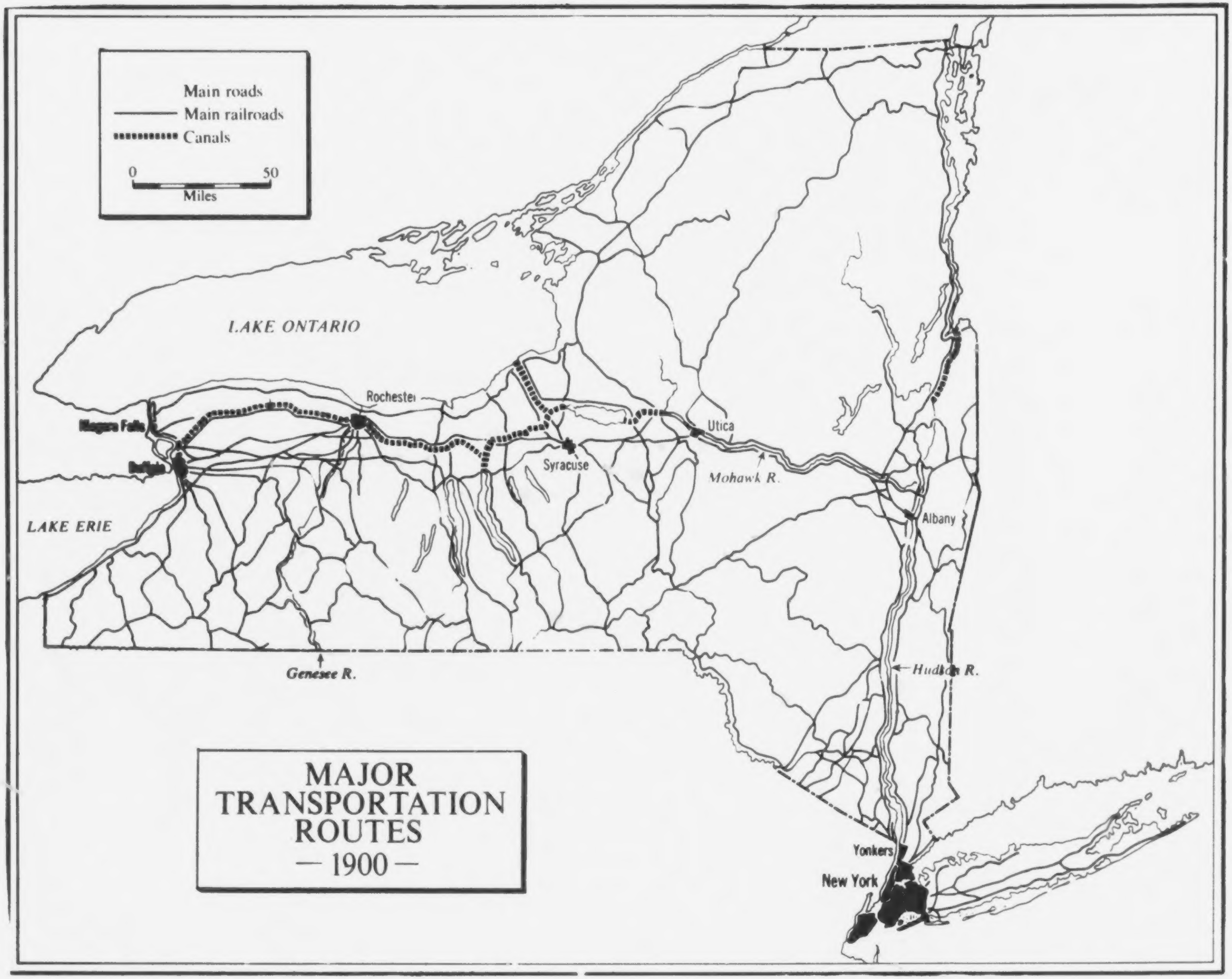
******

STATE ROADS

"In the midst of Governor Hill's recent message there is a recommendation of great public interest which is worthy of careful attention. Reminding the Legislature of what its rural members know only too well, that country roads are generally in the most unsatisfactory condition, often impassable during large portions of the year except with great discomfort, and seldom kept in proper repair, the Governor states that, bad as they are, they are getting worse, and that some adequate remedy should be devised. The roads of a State, he holds, while a local convenience, are in a broader and more comprehensive sense a public convenience for the people of the whole State, and he thus leads up to his suggestion.

"This is that the State should construct in every county two roads intersecting each other in about the centre of the county, connecting with similar roads in the adjoining counties, and so forming a system of State roads to be thoroughly made and maintained at the expense of the State at large. This would secure rapid, prompt, convenient, and comfortable, access for all the citizens of the State to every part of it, however remote and secluded, while the excellence of the roads would stimulate every community to emulate them in constructing the ordinary local highways.

"The project opens halcyon prospects to the rural citizen, and the Governor does not apprehend serious opposition from the residents of cities. Precedents for such action he finds in former liberal grants of the State for such objects, and in the State aid given to the free canals and to the construction of certain railroads. The local objections to canal and railroad grants would be obviated by the fact of the universally diffused benefits of the proposed system of roads. Many years would be required for the completion of such an enterprise, and before any debt should be contracted the wishes of the people of the State would be ascertained in accordance with the constitution." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 63)



MAJOR
TRANSPORTATION
ROUTES
— 1900 —

THE INCREASING USE OF THE MACHINE IN INDUSTRY, COUPLED WITH SUCH LONGSTANDING ADVANTAGES AS ABUNDANCE OF CAPITAL, FAVORABLE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, AND "YANKEE INGENUITY" AND ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY, ATTRACTED LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE TO THE CITIES OF NEW YORK STATE IN THE PERIOD FROM 1865 TO 1914

- .Why did more people move from farm to city in this period than in earlier periods?
- .What was there about the city of the Gilded Age that looked so attractive to the man from the farm or the small town?
- .What evidence is there that there was a mass migration to the city from rural areas?
- .Why was the city increasingly the mecca of the immigrant of the late 19th century?
- .What evidence is there that the city was not always as attractive as those coming thought it might be?

THE LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE REQUIRED TO TEND MACHINES CREATED PROBLEMS IN THE CITIES.

- .What evidence is there that New York City's rapid increase in population was not accompanied by provision for these people in terms of living conditions?
- .What indication was there that the diverse peoples coming into the city were not integrated into the functioning society?

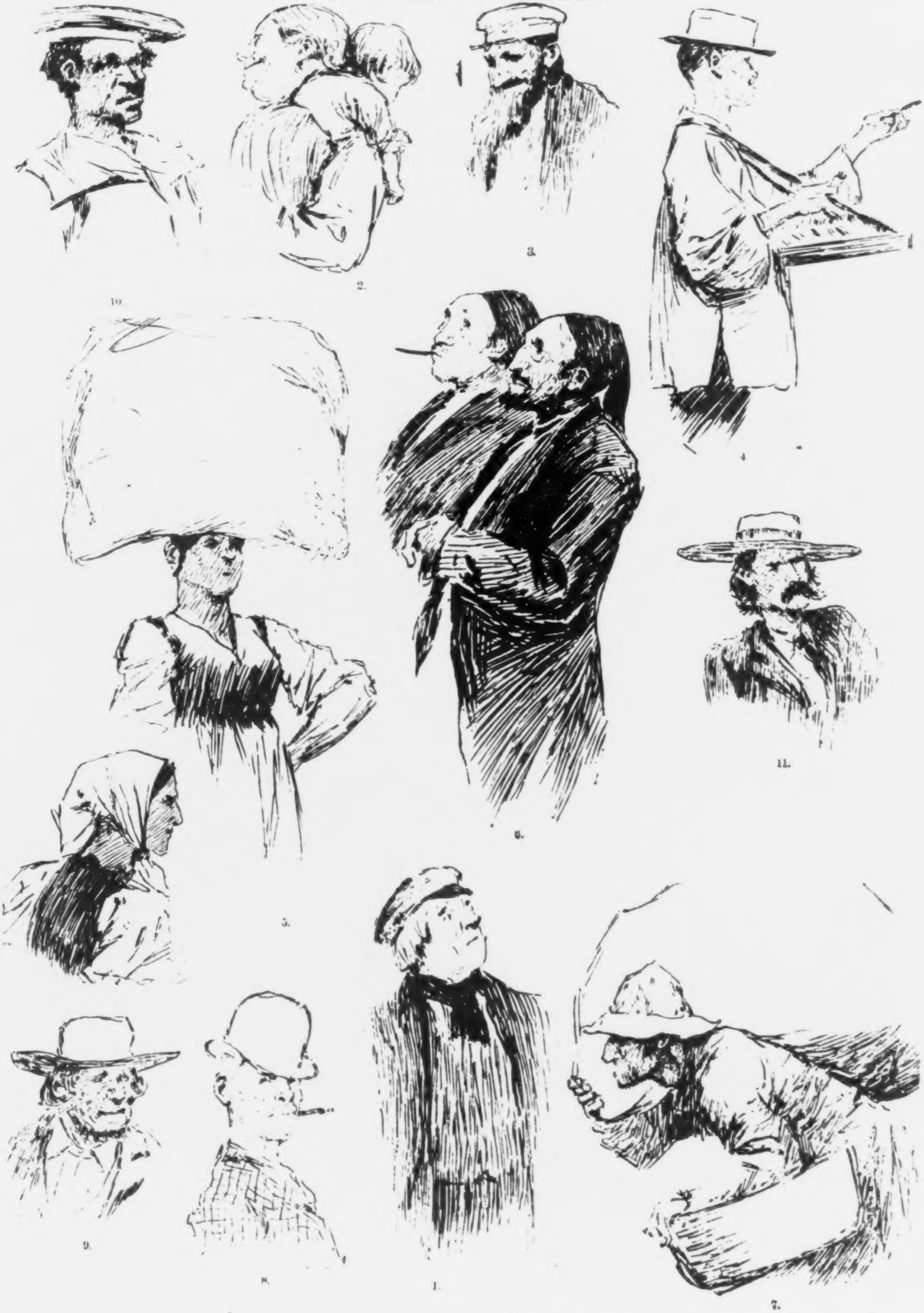
******

CHARACTERS ON THE BOWERY

"The stranger who starts from the New York Post office and passes up Broadway will receive a very different impression of the metropolis from one who, leaving the same point, proceeds through Park Row and up the Bowery. In either case he will be struck by the composite character of the population.... But the difference in types, both native and imported, is more marked in the Bowery than in Broadway. In the latter are evidences of wealth that are absent in the former, and moneyed people the world over, almost, have grown very much alike.

"The well-to-do of foreign birth (1) become Americanized much more quickly than their poorer fellow-countrymen. The round cap lingers longer on the head of the German in the Bowery than it does on Broadway and often he may be seen there just as he came from the Fatherland, though he may have landed on these shores a long time before. His wife (2) continues to go abroad hatless, and generally with a baby over her shoulder. The homes of the poor stand thick on the streets leading to the broad thoroughfare on both sides and from them emerges the less prosperous of all degrees and nationalities. The Hebrews--German, Polish, and Russian--particularly abound. (3) The Chinese (4) quarter of New York is just off the lower Bowery.... The Italian (5) has become diffused as to occupation generally over the city, but the Bowery is one of his favorite haunts and strong-necked women of his race may be seen there bearing burdens on their heads that are sometimes almost as large as themselves, and others also, without burdens, habited in brilliantly

CHARACTERS ON THE BOWERY



(Harpers' Weekly, 1890, p. 815)

colored garments with pleasant, comely faces and soft black eyes that cause many a backward glance on the part of the passers-by. There is even a constituency for a Romanian theatre on the great street and Turks (6) and Armenians, with their round truncated caps are not wholly lacking. Peddlers (7) and rag pickers can be seen either plying their respective callings, or going with their stores to or from their homes, which are not far off.

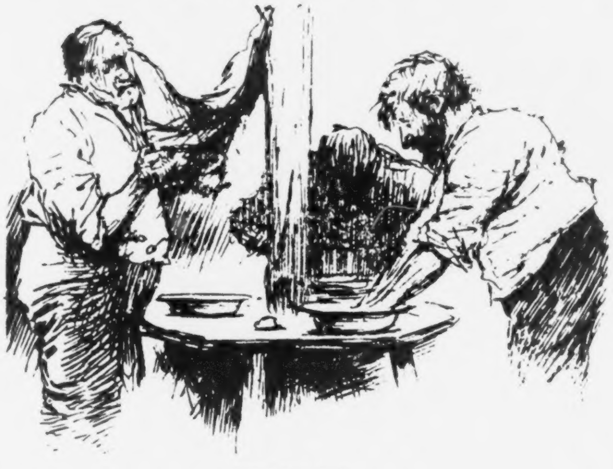
"People with small means of subsistence are left little choice as to neighborhood and the honest and law-abiding element of the Bowery population does not find itself in very good company. That large class of men in our cities who hang around cheap liquor shops, and whose mode of support is a perennial mystery to most people, except the police, conspicuously appears. They are prominent candidates for terms in the penitentiary and not a few of them are ex-convicts. The 'tough' (8) is there in his most pronounced form. The numerous cheap lodging houses on the street harbor a great many undesirable citizens, while the pawnshops--those unerring landmarks of misery--tell their own story. It would be unjust to a large number of worthy and prosperous people to convey the impression that the Bowery has no redeeming traits, for it has its creditable and legitimate business just as other streets have. Among its types are those of the reputable trades-man and the respectable working-man. The average countryman (9) the miner, the ranchman, the sailor (10) --white or black--who visit the city find more congenial territory on the Bowery than on Broadway. They select the latter as the place to have their 'fun' in, and there are their wants catered to by the proprietors of cheap theatres, dime museums, shooting galleries, restaurants, concert saloons, etc.

"Here too, they replenish their wardrobes and make their general purchases. The long-haired cowboy (11) with new clothes, broad-brimmed hat and fiece mustach, just dyed, shows what a grafting of Bowery civilization upon that of the plains can produce. There is scarcely a place in the world where the student of humanity can find a more extensive and varied field of observation than is supplied by the Bowery."

(Harper's Weekly, 1890, pp. 814-815)

NEW YORK LODGING HOUSES

THE OFFICE OF THE LODGING-HOUSE.



THE WASH-ROOM.

"That portion of the world which knows not how the other portion lives knows least of all about their lodging-places. The lack of a roof is usually the extreme pain of poverty and can never be appreciated by those who have not felt it....

"In the great population of the metropolis there is an army of homeless men. They are brought to extremes by bad fortune, disaster, drink, crime, and sometimes by age, but nearly all of them are able to get from day to day a little money.. by honest work or by thievery or begary--and for such there are some three hundred lodging houses in the city. These houses have a capacity of from 50 to 500 guests, and when they are full, as they often are in winter, probably accomodate 25,000 persons.

"The patrons of these houses have learned how to support life on the minimum. They can get shelter for five cents a night, and enough to eat-barely enough, that is--for seven or eight cents a day. With less than this one must go hungry or shelterless. Not all the lodging houses, however, are so cheap as this. Prices vary from five cents to thirty cents a night, according to the accomodations. The cheapest consist of large rooms--almost halls-filled with cots or 'shakedowns' these latter being thin mattresses thrown on the bare floors.

"The better class, where twenty or thirty cents is the price, offers to each customer a separate room. This is a mere subdivision of a large room, and is made by board partitions about seven feet high. The 'rooms' are about ten feet long by five in width, and each contains a cot, a chair, and half a dozen hooks on which clothing may be hung. There is also, in a case of greatest excellence, a little closet, perhaps one foot by two in dimensions, in which the lodger may lock up his clothing for extra safety. In such a case he will probably put the key into his stocking, and keep his stocking on when he goes to sleep.

"In no case will he keep any portable property in his room that can be left with the clerk. The wire netting that is stretched over the top of his 'room,' and the slender lock on his door, are poor protection against the thieves who he knows are probably among his fellow lodgers. The rule of the house that valuables are all to be left with the clerk is therefore always obeyed cheerfully. Few articles of great intrinsic value come into his hands, but mechanics who lodge with him often leave their tools, of very great value to them.

"The bedding in these rooms is of the cheapest, consisting of a mattress and pillow stuffed with 'excelsior,' two sheets, and a cotton cover lid, cheaper and cleaner than a blanket. There is no covering to the bare floor; but this is far from being a drawback, as it greatly facilitates the cleanliness which is insisted on by the proprietors of the place no less strenuously than by the Board of Health. The most relentless warfare is waged against the dirt, vermin, and disease germs that naturally accumulate in such places, and soap-water, and powerful disinfectants are used prodigally. Walls and floors are flooded by the use of hose, bed linen is washed twice or thrice a week at the least, oftener daily, and in many of the rooms the crystals of disinfectants that have dried on the walls sparkle like the side of a shaft in a salt-mine.

"Few of the lodging houses have bath rooms, but each has a lavatory in which are from two to a dozen wash hand-basins, where the lodgers may perform their toilets. Strong laundry soap and rough roller towels are provided, and the customer is easily able, if he so desires, to maintain at least the appearance of cleanliness. In one of these cheap lodging houses, which is maintained by a charitable society, the price of a night's lodging includes the privilege of a bath at night, and coffee and a roll in the morning. It may be remarked that this is not a popular house.

"The regulations are few and simple. Guests are usually admitted at any hour, but the lights in the halls and dormitories (none is allowed in the individual rooms) are lowered or extinguished at 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. in most cases, the reading room, which is a feature of the better houses, is darkened. At a fixed hour in the morning, varying according to the season and the house, from 6 to 10 a.m., the guests are aroused. If they do not arise at the summons, they are, in the poorer houses, either rolled out of bed on to the floor, or a stream of water from the hose is directed at them. In some places a guest is allowed to remain in bed as long as he chooses, but if he so remain after the rising hour, he is charged for another night's lodging. Exceptions are made in favor of printers and other nightworkmen, who come in at 4 or 5 a.m., and are allowed to sleep till 5 p.m."

(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 450)

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT: THE ITALIANS IN NEW YORK CITY

"Of all foreigners that arrive in the city of New York they are the most clannish, and the great mass of them can speak of themselves as 'the Italian colony.'

"In point of fact there are three Italian colonies: the largest is 'Little Italy,' in Harlem, in the neighborhood of 115th Street; the second colony comprises the district between Washington Square and Canal Street, including much of Sullivan, Thompson, and Macdougal streets, and touching close to the French colony; the third and smallest colony is located in Mulberry and Baxter streets and the immediate vicinity. Of the Italians that come to this country the largest number select New York for their stopping place. The Italian population of the metropolis at the present time is about 70,000. There is a special reason why the representatives of this nationality should closely colonize together. They are sociable people, they love company, and they want to be within the sound of their own language. Hence it is, the moment an Italian arrives in New York-that is, one of humble means and without friends in the city-he wends his way to Mulberry Street, where he can mingle with his fellow-countrymen and forestall all feeling of homesickness.

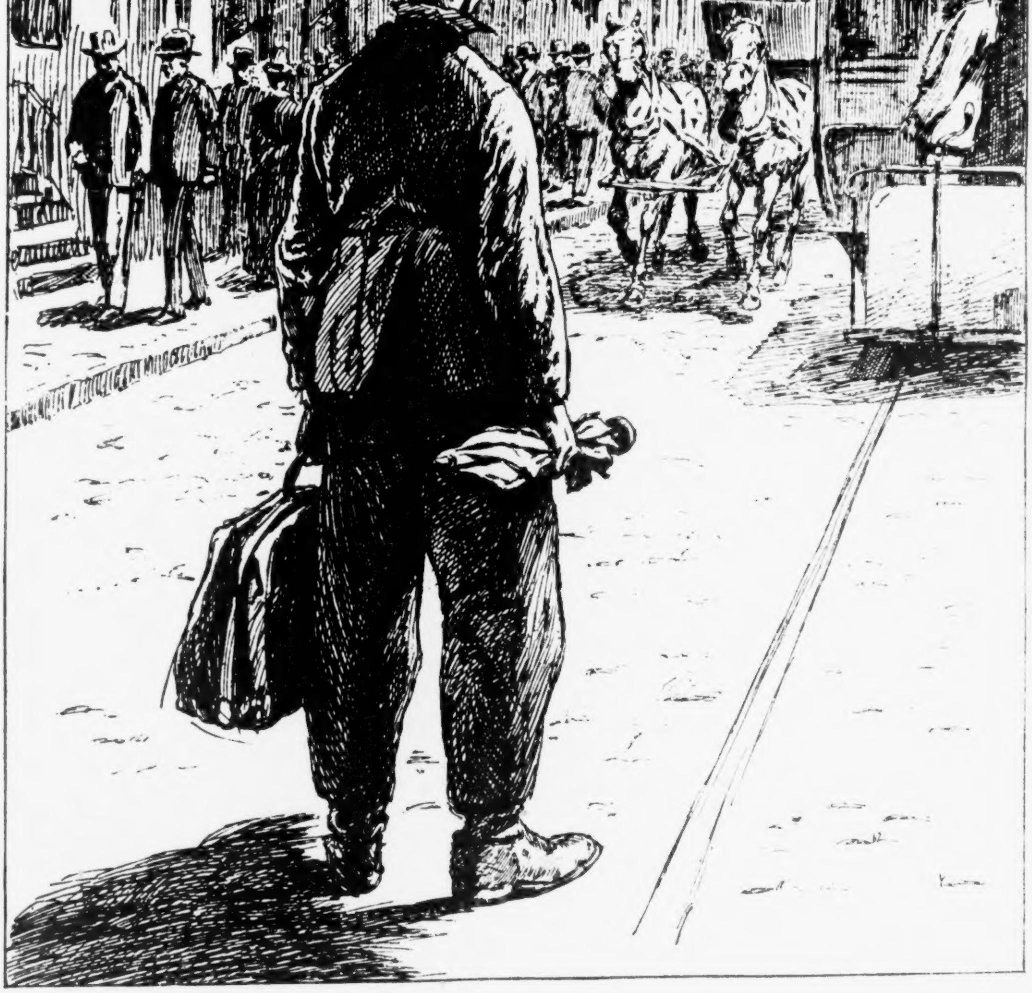
"These immigrants were... laborers mostly from the south of Italy, leaving their country with the expectation of bettering their condition in our own. Some years ago an inquiry instituted by the Italian government showed that immigration was due to prevailing destitution owing to lack of work, the growing unproductiveness of the soil in the parts of Italy from which the immigrants came, the increase in the native population, and the high price of provisions. The great majority who come here aim merely to make a competence and return home.

"These people find their most direful foes to be those of their own household. There are alleged Italian 'bankers' in Mulberry Street who go to a contractor or some boss who hires laborers, and pay him for furnishing laborers. Then they buy, say 500 steamer tickets, and forward the laborers. When the poor people come here they find that the man who had made the contract has sold out to some other party, and they are charged a fee for getting employment.

"Italian restaurants and hotels are plentiful. On Greene Street there is a large lodging house filled to the roof with a laboring class, where beds can be obtained for 25 cents a night, and they are always full. On Irving Place, near the Academy of Music, there is an aristocratic lodging house, where the prices are high and the company select. On Thompson Street there is a cheap hotel, where the poorer sons of Italy congregate on their arrival in the city, much as sailors hover around a sailors' boarding house.

"The Children's Aid Society have a flourishing Italian school, where girls are taught sewing, and boys the rudiments of certain mechanical industries. Some of these pupils have become useful members of society. One little girl, now grown to a bright, black-eyed, charming young woman, is a school-teacher; one of the boys is a physician, others are on the police force, and one is a machinist who employs a large number of men."

(Harper's Weekly, 1890, pp. 817-820)

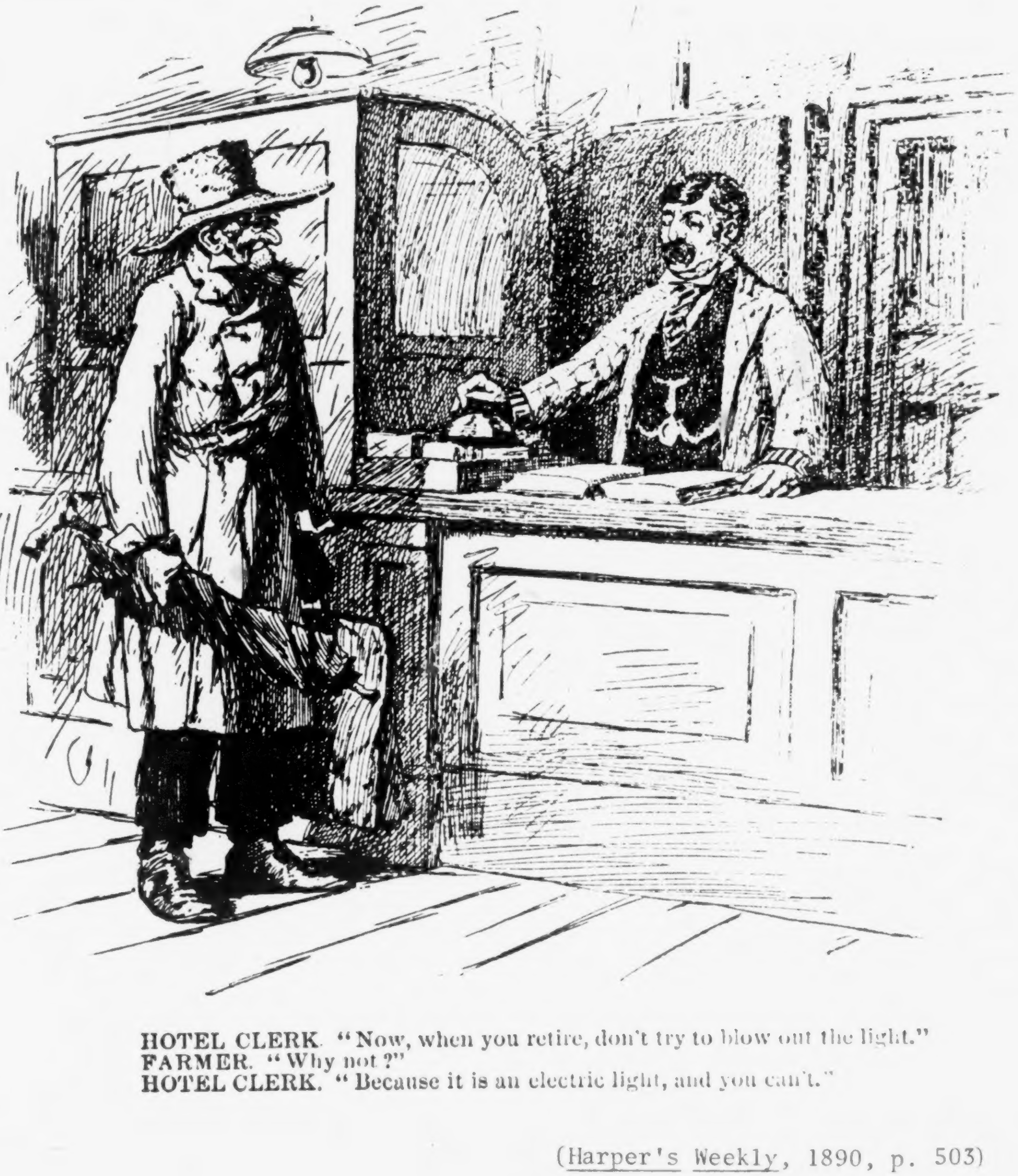


"GETTING THE WORTH OF HIS MONEY."

HAYSEED. "What do yer charge to the Battery?"
CONDUCTOR. "Five cents! Hurry up!"
HAYSEED. "Is it the same from Central Park?"
CONDUCTOR. "Yes. Hurry up, can't yer?"
HAYSEED. "I guess I'll walk to Central Park, and take a car from there."

(*Harper's Weekly*, 1890, p. 71)

WEEKLY.



HOTEL CLERK. "Now, when you retire, don't try to blow out the light."
FARMER. "Why not?"
HOTEL CLERK. "Because it is an electric light, and you can't."

(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 503)

OF A FRIDAY IN THE JEWISH QUARTER OF NEW YORK

"Here is a woman buying eggs. The fragile merchandise is of the poorest grade; those eggs which through rough handling have had their shells cracked. At least the purchaser of a fractured egg can tell of the quality. The woman exacts the right of testing the conditions of the eggs she is to pay for. She takes a broken-handled beer tumbler from her basket, selects three shattered eggs, deftly chips them on the rim of her glass, inspects rapidly whites and yolks, pours them into her tumbler, pays her three cents for them, and goes.

"I follow this woman. She seems sharp, and yet good-natured. She has her word to say with every vender. She talks incessantly, and cracks jokes with them. Sometimes I catch a syllable, but only here and there, of a clipped Hebrew word, with an impossible foreign terminal to it, and an occasional phrase in English.

"The woman is past fifty, and wears a scratch.... It is a mere shred,...a whisp of false hair, with an...artificial part to it. It is not more than a three-finger-breadth of a wig, and she carries it awry, ... She wears her scratch, which hangs over one temple, because she is an orthodox Jewess. Probably she is a Polish woman. She has been taught by...tradition that it is unbecoming for a married woman to wear her own hair....

"Wearing her wig awry, the woman crosses the street. A pitcher gaudy in color-of a boiled lobster color, with daubs of a coppery gold-attracts her attention. Horrible as is the shade and form of it-for it is a failure in the kiln-the jug would still be cheap for a half-dollar. Its price is twenty-five cents. It fascinates the bewigged woman. The vender holds the lure aloft, and vaunts its magnificence. The woman signals, and the peddler, with uncommon alacrity, crosses to the shady side of the street. She has the jug in hand. I notice that once having hold of the jug she goes to where the sun shines, and lifts the vessel to her eye. Her black eyes twinkle. She is up to his dodges. The jug has a fire split in it, and yet has that clear ring a sound vessel gives. She at once returns the jug.

"I find what she says is about this: 'What an uncommon smart Alick you must be to try and sell me a pitcher with a crack in it! Go, you little rascal, on your ways, and try and find a fool.' And she snaps her fingers at him. The man's answer is something which sounds English, but it is the English of Cracow. 'Vat you vants? Be-auttiful chinay for dwenty-five cents? I never say wunst you put vine in dat pitcher, but artefishul fe-lowers.'

"The large porportion of the venders of horseradish in New York must have certainly held rendezvous in the quarter. Am I to suppose that this biting condiment is one of the staffs of life? Is it the typical bitter root the Jews eat at their Passover? Everybody is buying horseradish, and I should feel disappointed if my old woman did not. She does. Here is an old crone, with her barrow that blocks the

THE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT

THE FRUIT VENDER

THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL WARES

THE CANDLE MERCHANT

A FRIDAY MARKET IN THE JEWISH QUARTER OF NEW YORK—Drawn by W. A. Rogers
(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 296)

way. There is an interchange of gossip. While a battered tin cup is being filled with a penny's worth of horseradish many compliments are interchanged.

"Next there is a seller of garden herbs, and the woman is fastidious in the selection of a bunch of parsley, taking one having more roots than leaves. 'Ach, matame!' says the vender, 'who but me should know what makes a good fish stew?' Then in Hebrew he wishes her a happy Sabbath and a prime digestion.

"The woman puts a pudgy forefinger, with a big ring on it, to her forehead. Evidently she has forgotten something. The foundation of the feast is there-a dozen small perch. What else can she want? It is an onion. She buys three onions, inspecting them closely; then inspects lemons. The lemons are miserable specimens-the rejections of the fruit boxes-as far as outside skin goes; but probably it is only the juice she wants. She pays two cents for the three lemons, which is cheap enough. Now she is attracted by a toy, a curious one, adapted to the locality. It is a tin camel, with an Arab bestriding the hump of the beast; one of those toys with a surface only, and no thickness. The last two cents are extracted from her frayed pocketbook, and camel and Arab, all in profile, are hers. Certainly one of the grandchildren is to be made happy. But with the versatility of her race, suddenly a look of chagrin pervades her mobile face. Can it have been that the seller of those poor frowsy little dolls has brought it about? It looks as if that doll had recalled to her some sense of injustice. She fumbles in her pocketbook. There is not a penny left. Up goes her skirt. Her heavy petticoat is visible, and tied round her sturdy waist is a leather bag. Certainly there is where she keeps her sacred store, the money she has accumulated penny by penny. A five-cent doll with its clothes on must be cheap for the money. She offers three cents. He splits the difference, and says 'four.' She hesitates no longer. The doll is hers. For an instant her extravagance has appalled her. Gradually composure comes. In a moment afterward she has disappeared within the dingy door of an ugly tenement house, but she has brought joy and light within it.

"Follow the Bowery, that artery of a great city. Take a side vein as it were, Hester Street, and that carries you to the true Jewish heart center of New York.

"On the left-hand side of Hester Street, working your way toward the East River, you see the first Hebrew sign. It is a tentative inscription as it were, but lower down on the same street Jewish sign painters assume entire control, and all trades and occupations are inscribed in Hebrew characters.

"It must be borne in mind that this quarter is essentially a poor one. Perhaps nine-tenths of the people earn a scanty living with their needles and sewing machines, and so the little money, they have to spend must go as far as possible.

"It is to defy custom to sell the hog product here, and so he is a very brave and bold purveyor of the pig who on Orchard Street, near Grand, flaunts out, or rather hangs up on tenter-hooks his hams, and does that next door to a Levi, with a Polish terminal ending in a 'zsty' to his name. It is a quarter where peace reigns, and there are neither racial nor religious dissensions."
(Harper's Weekly 1890,p. 306)

A Hazard of New Fortunes

(Mr. March is taking a walk with his son, Tom. Mr. Lindau, to whom he refers,is a friend who lives among poor people, like those described here.)

"Some of the streets were filthier than others. One Sunday morning, before the winter was quite gone, the sight of the frozen refuse melting in heaps, and particularly the loathsome edges of the rotting ice near the gutters, with the strata of waste paper and straw litter, and egg-shells and orange-peel, potato skins, and cigar stumps, made him unhappy. He gave a whimsical shrug for the squalor of the neighboring houses, and said to himself rather than the boy who was with him: 'It's curious, isn't it, how fond the poor people are of these unpleasant thoroughfares? You always find them living in the worst streets.'

"'The burden of all the wrong in the world comes on the poor,' said the boy.' Every sort of fraud and swindling hurts them the worst. The city wastes the money it's paid to clean the streets with, and the poor have to suffer, for they can't afford to pay twice, like the rich.'

"March stopped short. 'Hallo, Tom! Is that your wisdom?' 'It's what Mr. Lindau says,' answered the boy, doggedly, as if not pleased to have his ideas mocked at, even if they were second hand.

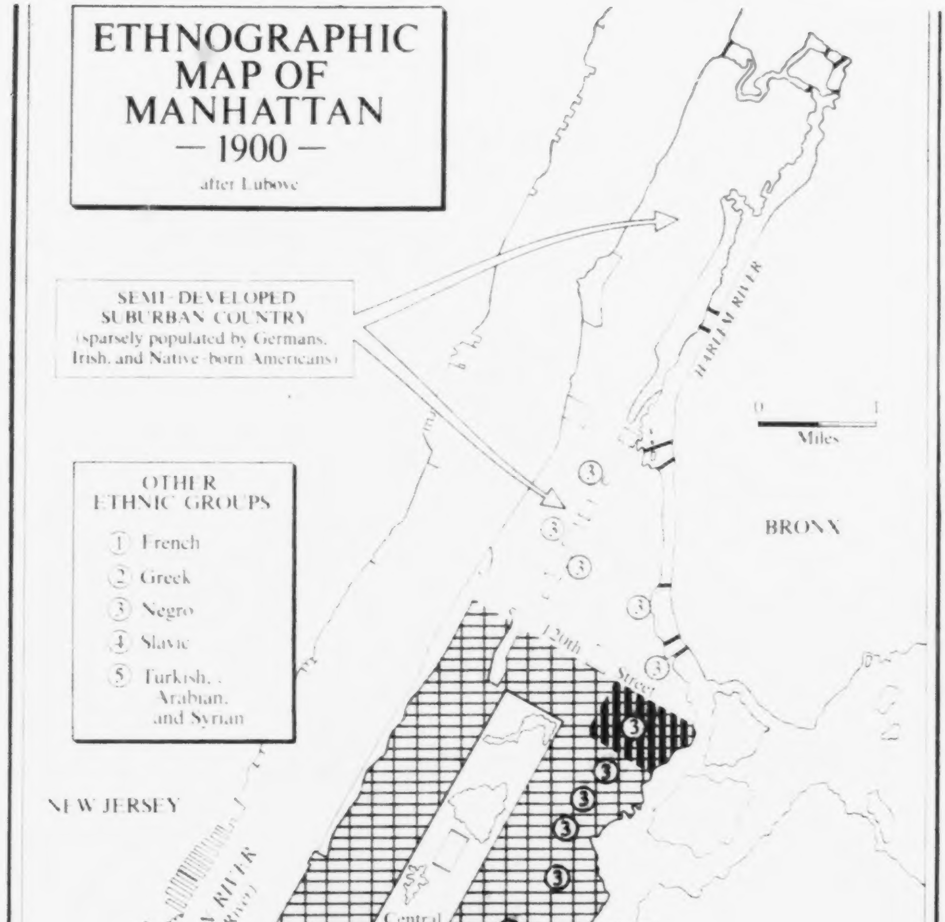
"'And you didn't tell him that the poor lived in dirty streets because they liked them, and were too lazy and worthless to have them cleaned?'

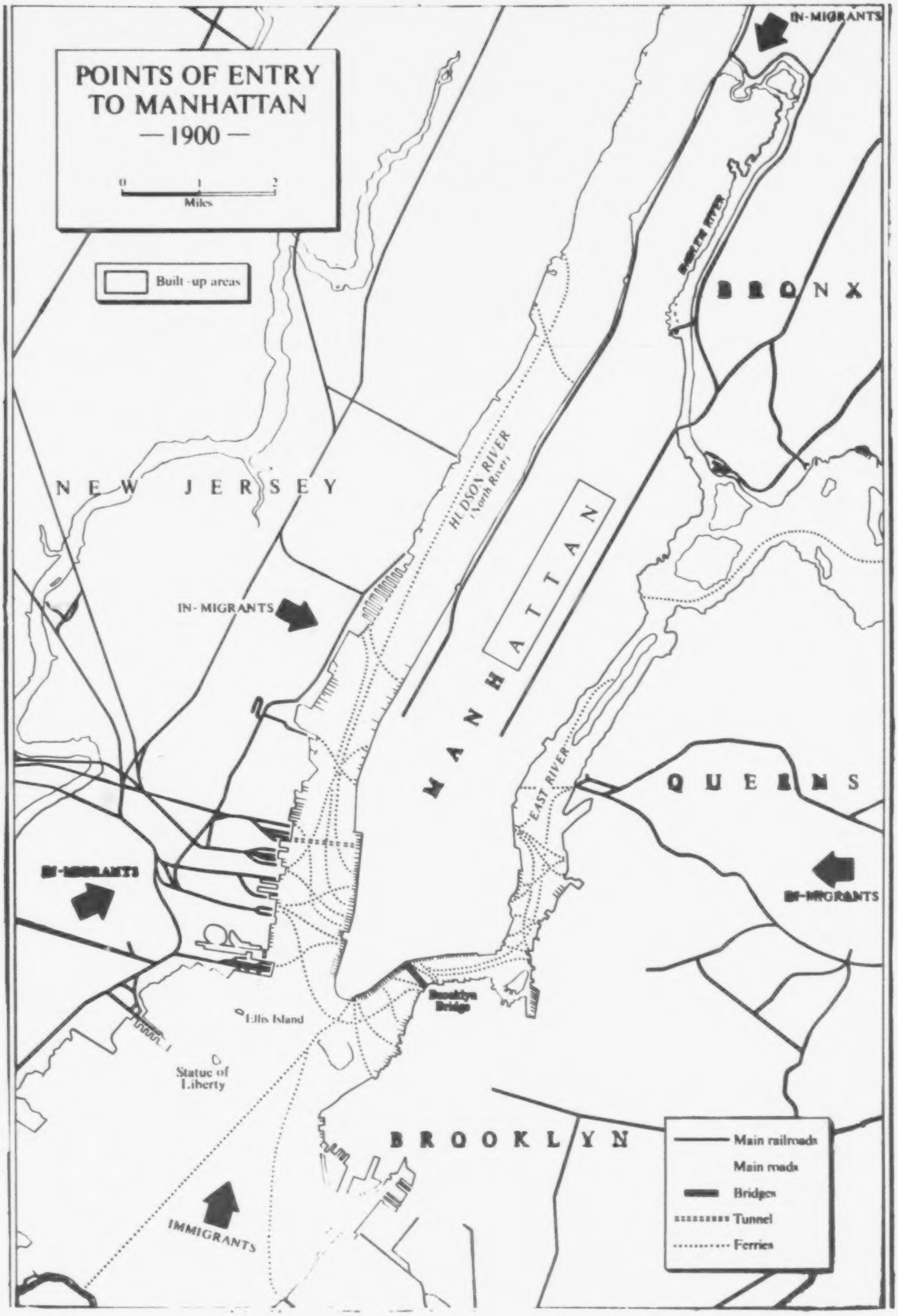
"'No; I didn't.'

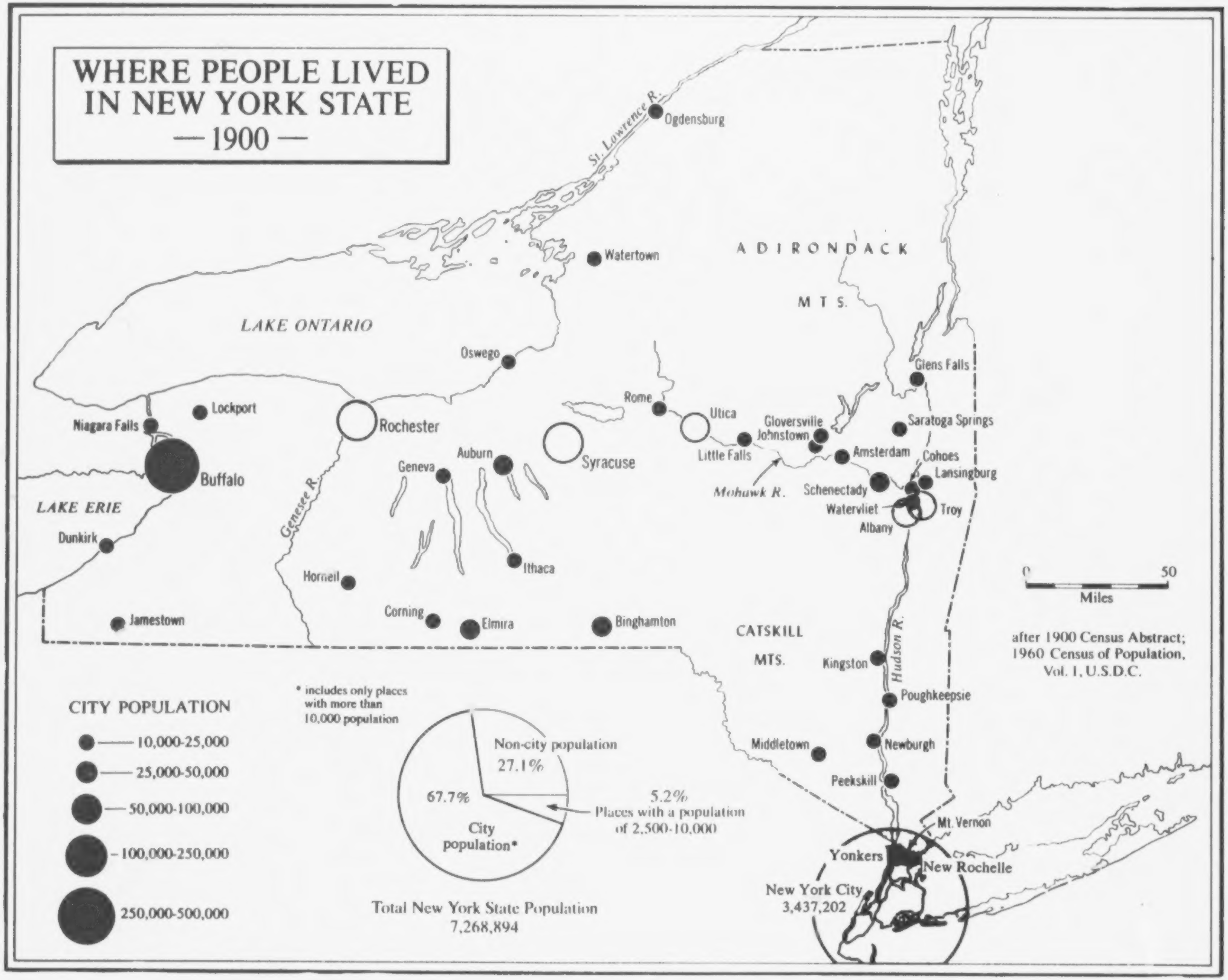
"'I'm surprised. What do you think of Lindau, generally speaking, Tom?'

"'Well, sir, I don't like the way he talks about some things. I don't suppose this country is perfect, but I think it's about the best there is, and it don't do any good to look at its drawbacks all the time.

"'Sound, my son,' said March, putting his hand on the boy's shoulder and beginning to walk on." (Howells, W. D., *A Hazard of New Fortunes*, pp. 66-67)


ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP OF MANHATTAN
— 1900 —
after Lubove
SEMI-DEVELOPED SUBURBAN COUNTRY
(sparsely populated by Germans, Irish, and Native-born Americans)
OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS
① French
② Greek
③ Negro
④ Slavic
⑤ Turkish, Arabian, and Syrian
MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
German
Irish
Italian
Jewish
White Native-born American
NEW JERSEY
HUDSON RIVER (North River)
HARLEM RIVER
BRONX
QUEENS
BROOKLYN
EAST RIVER
120th Street
Central Park
Boundary of Greenwich Village
Brooklyn Bridge
0
1
Miles


POINTS OF ENTRY TO MANHATTAN
— 1900 —
0
1
2
Miles
Built-up areas
IN-MIGRANTS
BRONX
HARLEM RIVER
NEW JERSEY
HUDSON RIVER
(North River)
MANHATTAN
IN-MIGRANTS
EAST RIVER
QUEENS
IN-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
Brooklyn Bridge
Ellis Island
Statue of Liberty
BROOKLYN
IMMIGRANTS
Main railroads
Main roads
Bridges
Tunnel
Ferries



WHERE PEOPLE LIVED IN NEW YORK STATE
— 1900 —

* includes only places with more than 10,000 population

Total New York State Population
7,268,894

after 1900 Census Abstract;
1960 Census of Population,
Vol. 1, U.S.D.C.

VARIETY AND DIVERSITY IN MANUFACTURING WERE FEATURES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEW YORK STATE

- Why did New York City become a center for light industries such as clothing manufacture?
- How did geography play a part in New York City's industrial and business development in the late 19th century?
- What evidence is there that New York City was more of a merchant city than a manufacturing city in that day?
- How is the size of the population of New York City and its environs in that day related to the ways that New Yorkers earned their living?

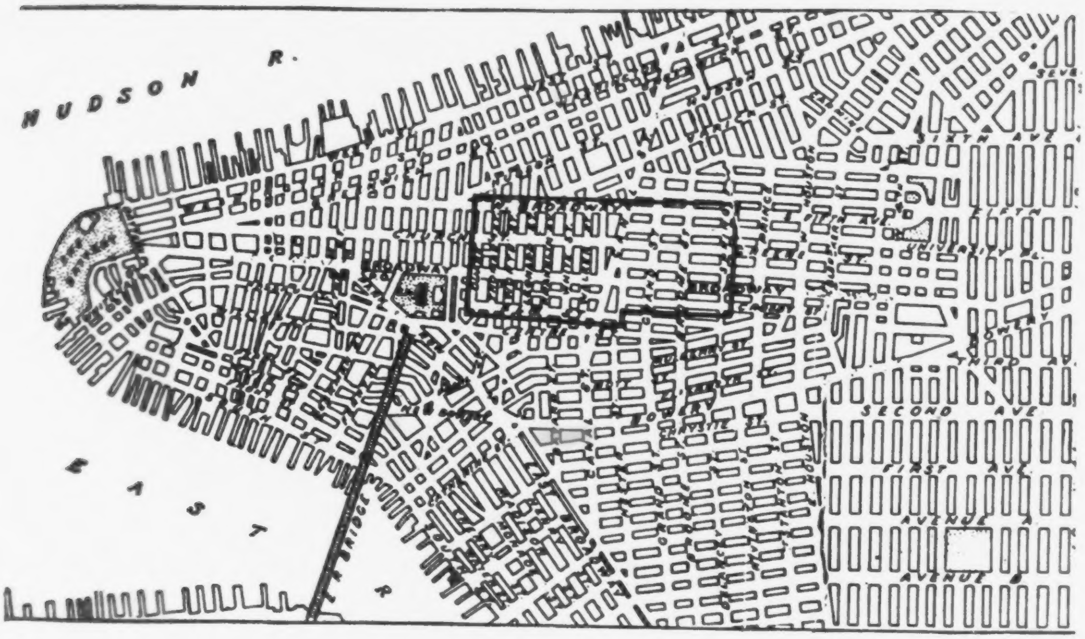
******

A DAY IN THE TANNERY

"A hide that is to be converted into leather in this country makes so many visits to New York before its career is ended that it becomes almost a metropolitan product. Whether it comes from some of the South American countries or from the Western plains, New York is its first destination, and it is shipped hence to the tanneries among the Berkshire hills, in the Catskills, in central New York, or in Pennsylvania. Converted into leather, it returns to this city, and is lost amid the dark and not altogether savory leather warehouses in "the Swamp." In its new form it is again sent out, this time to the shoe factories of New England, only to return to the New York wholesalers, to be distributed by them to various parts of the country. Even after this some of the shoes are more than likely to find their way to New York while in use, and many of them end their days here.

"Leather experts say that it is on account of the superior quality and great quantity of work done by employees in American tanneries that they are able to sell American leather in the markets of Europe in successful competition with the product of cheap European labor. 'We pay a man,' they say, 'three dollars a day, and he does three dollars' worth of work. In Europe they pay him only one dollar, and get only a dollar's worth in return.'" (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 74)

THE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



AREA OF DRY-GOODS DISTRICT WITHIN HEAVY LINES.

"Few people know the enormous amount of business done and the wealth represented by the business men situated within something less than a square mile of the lower part of New York City. This region is known as the dry-goods district, and extends, roughly stated, from Thomas Street, three blocks above the City Hall to Bleecker Street and from West Broadway to Elm Street. Into this district is received the great bulk of all the merchandise imported into the United States; here is represented about seventy-five percent of the enormous textile manufacturing interest of the country.....It is the great distributing point for all imported goods; it is the place to which merchants from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Louisiana, come to buy their goods and select their samples. In short, the total amount of dry-goods business done in this district in the year is not less than $1,200,000,000. Nowhere else in the world, in so small a space is there so much traffic done in fabrics, or in any other commodity.

"A popular fabric in the dry-good trade sells with the same rapidity as does a new play or book that suddenly captivates the popular taste. For this reason wide-awake merchants visit the city themselves, visit the jobbing and commission houses, and make investigations; hence, the belle along the Mississippi or as far West as Kansas will appear in the newest styles of fabric as soon as does some queen of fashion on Fifth Avenue."
(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 400-403)

THE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

"The stranger going into a commission house here, where so many millions of business are done in the year, might easily believe that trasactions there were very small. There are no shelves on the sides for holding goods as you would find in a retail store; there is often nothing more than counters, upon which are displayed samples of the goods made by the mills which the commission house represents. Sometimes persons from the country who want to do some shopping while in town get into the dry-goods district and reading the signs, go in to make some purchases. After looking around for a few moments, and seeing only four or five salesmen and hardly any goods, one man turned to his wife and said, 'This place is no good, Jane. Come to the Bowery, where they got some goods. 'Then, taking a survey of the establishment, he added', I don't wonder why they have so many large failures in New York. Look at all these big premises, and no business a-doin.'

The Printers

"In no department of textile art and skill has greater progress been made in this country within the past few years than in the printing of cotton and woollen-cloths. Among the most noted and artistic of domestic prints are the Pacific, the Chocheco, the Eddystone, the Windsor, the Manchester, and the Hamilton. All of these have either their agents or their head-quarters in the drygoods district. The printing houses have artists whose time is taken up in devising designs and combination of color, and there is a constant progress in the methods of doing the printing. A few years ago printing was crude, and the colors did not last; now they are artistic and delicate, and in some cases the colors are just as fast as the best European work.

Notions

"This is peculiarly an American term. The realm of notions does not lie in the dry-good district; it extends from the Battery to the Harlem River. Nevertheless there is an enormous amount of notion business done in the district. Notion houses are sandwiched in everywhere between houses devoted to wool, cotton, silk, or linen. We refer, of course to the wholesale dealers and jobbers in notions. No merchant is able to say in a few words what notions are. But walk through the dry-goods district and what you see will give some idea. An umbrella is a notion; so are corsets, combs, pins, needles, pocketbooks, belts, suspenders, and a thousand and one other things. All the jobbing houses carry large stocks of notions.

Some Grievances In The District

"Every community has its grievances, and so has the dry-goods district. If a merchant wants to sell goods, he is obliged to date his bills ahead for several months, or the customer will go elsewhere for accomodation. They a buyer from some distant point will come to town, and after being plied with champagne, will order far beyond his needs. The goods are shipped, but the far-away merchant refuses to take them, and back they come. The greatest sore in the district is the 'piracy of designs.' Some enterprising houses keep their own designers, and are constantly putting attractive patterns on the market. No sooner is it out than it is pounced upon. There is legislation which, as framed, is not sufficient to protect the originators." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, pp. 400-403)

HOW A GREAT CITY IS FED

"The purely physical needs of man are at the bottom of nine-tenths of human work. They not only inspire the industry but furnish the occupations... When one stops to think how a great city like New York is fed, what a multiplicity of forces, what complexity of effort, what a cost of energy and forethought it involves, the mental view is almost bewildering...

"When the city drew its main food supply from a radius of fifty miles, nearly everything was done on a narrow basis of retail methods. Now that all the resources of a continent are kept on tap to meet the expanded needs of two and a quarter millions of people, the machinery is vastly more complex.

"It goes without saying that all study of market methods at New York must include the suburbs, great and small, which get their supplies from New York and which essentially belong to New York, though organized under different municipal governments, and perhaps belonging to different states. Brooklyn, Long Island City, Jersey City, and Hoboken are essentially a part of the great city of Manhattan Island...

"The new West Washington Market on Washington Street between Gansevoort and Little Twelfth, is nominally the head-quarters of the wholesale market business. Four hundred odd dealers who occupy places here represent an important part in the machinery of the provision business... Many of these dealers, representing meats raw and cured, cured fish, poultry and game, vegetables and fruit, both native and imported, are commission merchants, though some of them are direct buyers and really great wholesalers. Most, if not all, of these dealers are members of the Produce Exchange and probably take part in its speculative as well as its genuine transactions..."

The Vegetable Market

"During the summer and fall season the picturesque 'Farmers Market' held three times a week in Gansevoort Square, adjoining the new West Washington Market, is one of the most important factors of supply. Here great wagons and vans loaded with produce from the farms within a radius of a dozen miles collect, and the farmer is brought in direct contact with his customers. The scene is one of the most animated and characteristic spectacles in New York life, and well worth a visit in the early hours of the morning, when the traffic is at its height. This lively mark, oftentimes consisting of a thousand wagons, which overflow for several blocks about the square, is the source that supplies most of the grocers and minor markets in the upper part of the city with vegetables. The amount of business transacted here has been estimated by a competent judge to reach more than $5,000,000 annually.

"The great vegetable staple of the United States is the potato, and it is perhaps the most important item in the feeding of the poor, when the smallness of the domestic crop does not make it too costly and then the cabbage largely takes its place. In 1888 there were received and locally purchased in New York 1,367,730 barrels from domestic points and 48,485 barrels imported. The stock potato, of course, comes from all portions of the North and West and the early potato is received from Bermuda and the Gulf States. The estimate of daily use in New York is about 8,000 barrels a day." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, pp. 229-230)

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR NEW YORK

The Receipts Of Livestock In New York, Exclusive Of Exports, for 1888:

	No. Of Animals	Dressed Weight In Pounds (approximate)
Cattle	363,295	254,306,500
Calves	263,724	329,655,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,865,600	74,624,000
Swine	1,553,102	232,965,300

Amount Of Butcher's Meat Eaten In A Year By The 2,500,000 People Of The New York Metropolitan Area

Kind Of Meat	Pounds (approximate)
Beef	423,056,500
Veal	367,105,000
Mutton and Lamb	78,749,000
Pork	244,465,300
Total	1,113,758,000

"What is commonly known as 'butcher's meat'--beef, mutton, veal, and pork reaches New York in the shape of live cattle and dressed carcasses. It is believed by many who have studied the matter most closely that within a few years but little of the meat consumed in New York or other large Eastern centres will be butchered east of Chicago.

"The various firms dealing in dressed meats have forty-two branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, by which the product is distributed. It is brought from the West in refrigerator cars. Several of them own from two to three thousand refrigerator cars each, and shipments are made to all important points East and South. The business was started with Boston as head-quarters about ten years since, but New York is now probably the greater centre of distribution.

"Great as has been the expansion of businesses in Western dressed meats, the larger part of our local supply is derived from live-stock brought to New York and butchered here. These animals are brought from all portions of the United States, Texas and New Mexico contributing in spite of their great distance.

"The great stockyards, where the live-stock designed for the New York markets are mainly received, are at Harsimus Cove and belong to the terminal plant of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These and the New York Central Yards provide for the great receipts of livestock pending their killing in New York or their shipment abroad. There are three market-days a week at the stockyards, and the scene is almost animated and picturesque spectacle. A countless sea of horned heads, of sheep, of calves, and of swine, tens of thousands in number, await change of ownership and the noises of the bellowing, the baaing, the bleating, and the grunting are deafening." (Harper's Weekly, 1890 p. 229-230)

FISH AND POULTRY

"Next in importance to meat in the food supply of New York comes fish, an article of diet which to many peoples is the main item of flesh food. Fulton Market has been, since there were any markets on Manhattan Island, the distributing centre of food drawn from the finny tribes of river, lake, and ocean... It is no exaggeration to claim that no market can offer, as ours does, not less than three score excellent kinds of food-fish in their different seasons. The market building is owned by the stock company of eighteen dealers who do business within its walls, and who mainly supply the vast demands of the metropolis; and what is more, send fish all over the country. New York being right at the gate of the sea, and naturally the greatest point of distribution from its railway connections, sends sea-food all over the country.

"The railway lines have an admirably organized fish express, which comes by the fastest trains. A New York dealer can telegraph to Gloucester at 3 P.M. and receive his fish the next morning, delivered to him in perfect condition, though of course not alive. Great quantities are secured in this way from New England, and the dealer here can keep exact touch of his market, so swiftly are the deliveries made.

"The poultry and game market is a specialty which also offers many facts of interest. The wholesale dealers, who are to be found for the most part in the vicinity of Washington and Fulton markets and in the new West Washington Market, control the business entirely, except as to that limited supply brought in by the farmers in the vicinity of the city who deal directly with the retail stands... The wholesale dealers both buy and do business on commission and some of these merchants reach a yearly aggregate of trade running close to a million of dollars. Statistics of poultry alive and dressed (exports being excluded) for 1888 show a total of 73,436,000 pounds. By far the larger part of this supply is raised in Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and Massachusetts...

"The local sale of eggs in the metropolis of New York in 1888 reached 5,545,330 dozen derived from home production and 26,545 dozen imported. Eggs, as is well known, by skillful packing can be kept in a decent state of preservation for about eight months. The butter used by the same population was 84,671,400 pounds. The American cheese sold in our markets and provision sold last year was 3,150,880 pounds." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, 229-230)

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE, RESULTING FROM THE DRASTIC CHANGES CAUSED BY INDUSTRIALIZATION, MADE VERY LIMITED GAINS IN THIS PERIOD BUT DID SET A PATTERN FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS THROUGH LEGISLATION.

- Why did working conditions in New York City worsen, as industry and the city grew?
- What kinds of abuses in labor conditions were prevalent in the garment industry?
- Where did an aroused public turn for help after the Triangle fire?

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141 MEN AND GIRLS DIE IN WAIST FACTORY FIRE; TRAPPED HIGH UP IN WASHINGTON PLACE BUILDING; STREET STREWN WITH BODIES; PILES OF DEAD INSIDE

The Flames Spread with Deadly
Rapidity Through Flimsy Material
Used in the Factory.

(New York Times
March 26, 1911)

600 GIRLS ARE HEMMED IN

When Elevators Stop Many Jump
to Certain Death and Others
Perish in Fire-Filled Lofts.

ONE MAN TAKEN OUT ALIVE

Plunged to Bottom of Elevator
Shaft and Lived There Amid
Flames for Four Hours.

"Three stories of a ten-floor building at the corner of Greene Street and Washington Place were burned yesterday, and while the fire was going on 141 young men and women - at least 125 of them mere girls - were burned to death or killed by jumping to the pavement below.

STUDENTS RESCUE SOME

Help Them to Roof of New York
University Building, Keeping
the Panic-Stricken in Check.

ONLY ONE FIRE ESCAPE

Coroner Declares Building Laws
Were Not Enforced-Building
Modern-Classed Fireproof.

"The building was fireproof. It shows now hardly any signs of the disaster that overtook it. The walls are as good as ever; so are the floors; nothing is the worse for the fire except the furniture and 141 of the 600 men and girls that were employed in the upper three stories."

"Most of the victims were suffocated or burned to death within the building, but some who fought their way to the windows and leaped met death as surely, but perhaps more quickly, on the pavements below.

"The Triangle Waist Company was the only sufferer by the disaster. There are other concerns in the building, but it was Saturday and the other companies had let their people go home. Messrs. Harris and Blanck, however, were busy and their girls - and some men - stayed.

Leaped Out of the Flames

"At 4:40 o'clock, nearly five hours after the employes in the rest of the building had gone home, the fire broke out. The one little fire escape in the interior was never resorted to by any of the doomed victims. Some of them escaped by running down the stairs, but in a moment or two this avenue was cut off by flame. The girls rushed to the windows and looked down at Greene Street, 100 feet below them. Then one poor little creature jumped. There was a plate glass protection over part of the sidewalk, but she crashed through it, wrecking it and breaking her body into a thousand pieces.

"Then they all began to drop. The crowd yelled 'Don't jump!' but it was jump or be burned - the proof of which is around in the fact that fifty burned bodies were taken from the ninth floor alone.

"The victims who are now lying at the Morgue waiting for some one to identify them by a tooth or the remains of a burned shoe were mostly girls of from 18 to 23 years of age. They were employed at making shirtwaists by the Triangle Waist Company, the principal owners of which are Isaac Harris and Max Blanck. Most of them could barely speak English. Many of them came from Brooklyn. Almost all were the main support of their hard-working families.

"There is just one fire escape in the building. That one is an interior fire escape. In Greene Street, where the terrified unfortunates crowded before they began to make their mad leaps to death, the whole big front of the building is guiltless of one. Nor is there a fire escape in the back.

PARTNERS' ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER

"Max Blanck went to the home of his partner, Isaac Harris, at 324, West 101st Street, last night, and there told his story of what happened.

"Two of his six children and their governess had come to visit him at the factory yesterday afternoon, and he was so shaken with the terror of the moments when it looked as if he and they would share the fate of the screaming hundreds he knew perishing on the lower floors that it was only a fragmentary account he could give of the minutes before he and the children found their way to safety.

"Mr. Blanck is an average type of the successful business man-short, stocky, and unemotional; but he sat in the reception room of his partner's home last night barely able to hold himself together while he answered questions. His partner, Harris, with his right hand bandaged from injuries received while he was helping some of his employes to safety, paced the room and occasionally interjected facts."

(New York Times, March 26, 1911)

GIRLS JUMP TO SURE DEATH

Fire Nets Prove Useless-Firemen Helpless to Save Life

"The fire, which was first discovered at 4:40 o'clock on the eighth floor of the ten-story building at the corner of Washington Place and Greene Street, leaped through the three upper stories occupied by the Triangle Waist Company with a sudden rush that left the Fire Department helpless.

"How the fire started no one knows. On the three upper floors of the building were 600 employes of the waist company, 500 of whom were girls. The victims mostly Italians, Russians, Hungarians, and Germans,were girls and men who had been employed by the firm of Harris & Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, after the strike in which the Jewish girls formerly employed, had become unionized and had demanded better working conditions. The building had experienced four recent fires and had been reported by the Fire Department to the Building Department as unsafe, on account of the insufficiency of the exits.

"The building itself was of the most modern construction and classed as fireproof. What burned so quickly and disastrously for the victims were shirtwaists, hanging on lines above tiers of workers, sewing machines placed so closely together that there was hardly aisle room for the girls between them, and shirtwaist trimmings and cuttings which littered the floors above the eighth and ninth stories.

"Girls had begun leaping from the eighth story windows before the firemen had trouble bringing their apparatus into position because of the bodies which strewed the pavement and sidewalks. While more bodies crashed down among them, they worked with desperation to run their ladders into position and to spread firenets.

"Messrs. Harris, and Blanck were in the building, but they escaped. They carried with them Mr. Blanck's children and a governess, and they fled over the roofs. Their employes did not know the way, because they had been in the habit of using the two freight elevators, and one of these elevators was not in service when the fire broke out.

Found Alive After the Fire

"The first living victim, Hyman Meshel of 332 East Fifteenth Street, was taken from the ruins four hours after the fire was discovered. He was found in water to his neck, crouched on the top of a cable drum, and with his head just below the floor of the elevator.

LACK OF FIRE DRILL HELD RESPONSIBLE

Company Advised to Train its Workers, Says Industrial Engineer, but Ignored Him

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DANGER IN OTHER FACTORIES

Only a Few, He Asserts, Have Emergency Drills and Escape of Many Is Cut Off.

"According to two of the ablest fire experts in the city the great loss of life at the shirtwaist factory fire can be accounted for by the lack of adequate instruction of the girls in the way to conduct themselves in time of fire.

"These men, H.F.J. Porter, an industrial engineer, with offices at 1 Madison Avenue, and P.J. McKeon, a fire prevention expert, who is now delivering lectures at Columbia University, are both familiar with the building which was destroyed and had advised the owners of the factory to establish some kind of a fire drill among the girls and put in better emergency exits to enable them to get out of the building in case of fire. Mr. Porter said last night, when told of the fire by a Times reporter:

"'I don't need to go down there. I know just what happened.'

" Two years ago Mr. McKeon made an insurance inspection of the factory, among others, and was immediately struck by the way in which the large number of girls were crowded together in the top of the building. He said last night that at that time there were no less than a thousand girls on the three upper floors.

"'I inquired if there was a fire drill among the girls, and was told there was not,' said he. 'The place looked dangerous to me. There was a fire-escape on the back and all that, and the regulations seemed to be complied with all right, but I could see that there would be a serious panic if the girls were not instructed how to handle themselves in case of a fire.

"'I even found that the door to the main stairway was usually kept locked. I was told that this was done because it was so difficult to keep track of so many girls. They would run back and forth between the floors, and even out of the building the manager told me.'

Fire Drill Suggestions Ignored

" Mr. McKeon impressed the manager with the fire-drill idea, and recommended Mr. Porter to him, who has taken up this work with industrial concerns all over the country. He spoke to Mr. Porter himself about it, and the latter wrote the factory people this letter:

June 19, 1909

The Triangle Waist Company, 23
Washington Place, New York City

Gentlemen:

"I have been advised by Mr. P.J. McKeon, Fire Insurance Inspector, who inspected your premises, that your manager spoke to him in regard to having a fire drill installed in your factory, and that he was requested to ask me to communicate with you.

"I write to say that I have installed a number of fire drills in this city and elsewhere, and would be pleased at any time that would suit your convenience to call on you and look over your premises in order to make you a proposition.

"If you will kindly let me know when it would be convenient I will arrange to be on hand at the time mentioned. As I live in your immediate neighborhood it would be convenient for me to visit you before 9 o'clock on any morning or after 5 o'clock in the evening.
Yours very truly,
H.F.J. Porter

"Mr. Porter never received an acknowledgment or reply of any kind, he said last night.

"Mr. Porter was very emphatic in talking of the fire last night.

"'It is a wonder that these things are not happening in the city every day,' said he. 'There are only two or three factories in the city where fire drills are in use, and in some of them where I have installed the system myself the owners have discontinued it.'

Cities Other Instances

"'One instance I recall in point where the system has been discontinued despite the fact that the Treasurer of the company, through whose active co-operation it was originally installed, was himself burned to death with several members of his family in his country residence, and notwithstanding that the present President of the company, while at the opera, nearly lost his children and servants in a fire which recently swept through his apartments and burned off the two upper floors of a building which was and still is advertised as the most fireproof and expensively equipped structure of its character in the city.'

"'The neglect of factory owners of the safety of their employes is absolutely criminal. One man whom I advised to install a fire drill replied to me, 'Let em burn up. They're a lot of cattle anyway.'"

"The factory may be fitted with all the most modern fire-fighting apparatus and there may be a well-organized fire brigade, but there is absolutely no attempt made, to teach the employes how to handle themselves in case of a fire. This is particularly necessary in case of young women and girls who always go into panic.

Criticizes Fire Escapes

"In discussing these matters in a recent article in The Survey, the weekly publication of the Charity Organization Society, Mr. Porter said:

"'The fire escapes supplied to buildings are generally of such construction as to be themselves more a source of accident than an escape from it.'"
(New York Times, March 26, 1911)

SCENES AT THE MORGUE

Men and Women Gather in a Frantic Throng in Quest of Loved Ones

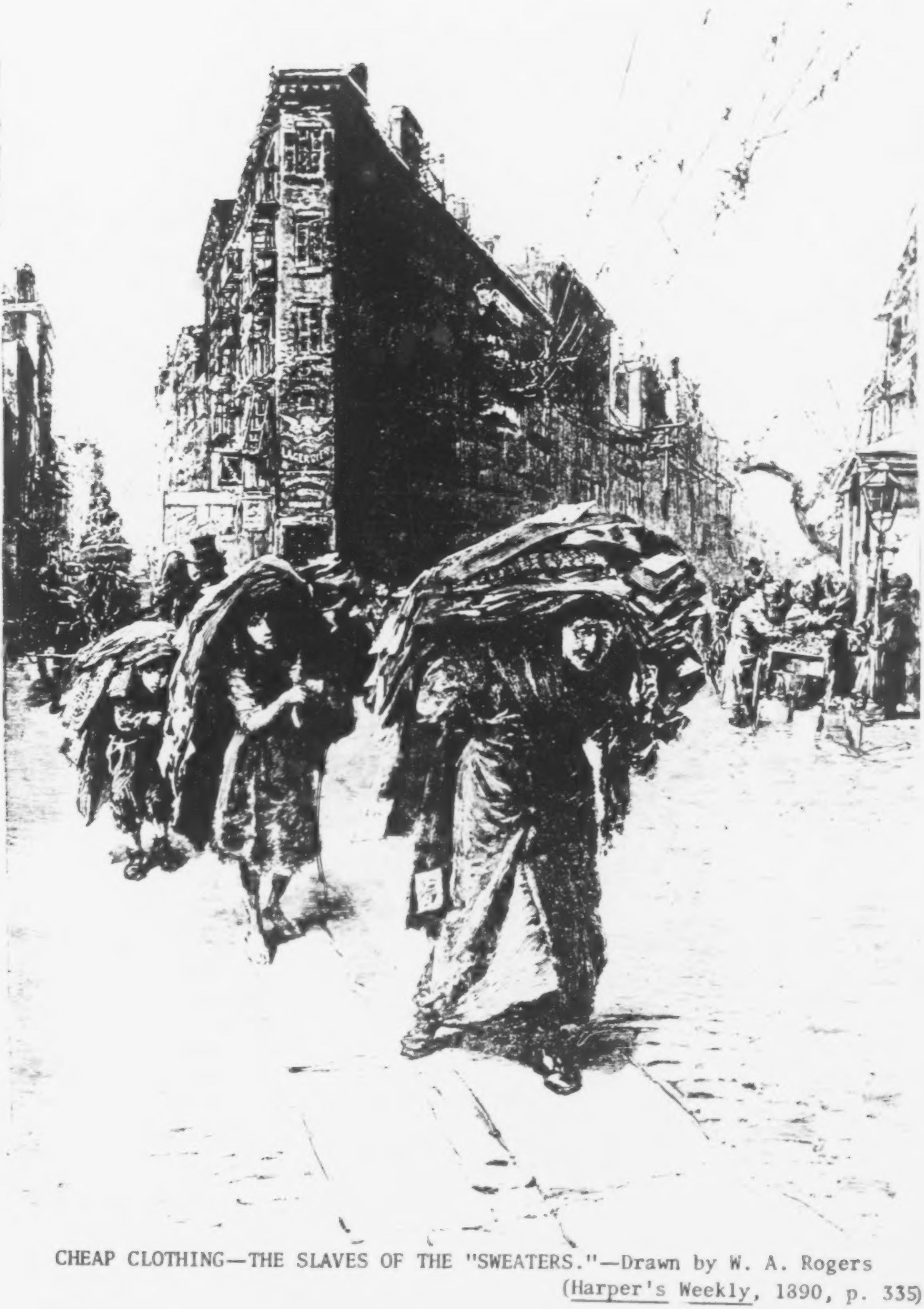
"Two members of the throng who succeeded in gaining entrance to the Morgue were Mrs. Josephine Pannel of 49 Stanton Street and her son-in-law, ... seen struggling to get into the elevator on the eighth floor of the building. Mrs. Pannel walked up and down the aisle that was formed between the rows of the unidentified dead and looked in vain for her daughter.

"She was filled with hope, however, when an attendant announced that the wagon had just arrived with another load of the fire victims. The newly arriving dead were brought into the Morgue and stretched out, and Mrs. Pannel and her son-in-law ran frantically up and down the lines trying to find the one they sought. When the mother found that her search was in vain, she ran shrieking to her son-in-law and began tearing out her hair. Bucalo stood as a man in a trance, gazing at the rows of blackened bodies. Suddenly he reeled and fell to the floor. He was assisted to his feet by the attendants.

"Presently Mrs. Panel became calmer, and seeing that there was no body became more composed, and thought it was probable that her daughter had escaped from the burning building alive.

"At the door of the Morgue Mrs. Pannel met a reporter, and told him of her miraculous escape from the burning building, and the cause of her frantic search for the body of her daughter. According to her story, she was in the reading room of the factory when the fire was discovered. She, with others, ran to the elevator shaft, and when the car reached the eighth floor they fought to get into it. She said that she seized her daughter by the skirt before leaving the cutting room, and as she was being carried into the elevator by the frantic mob that was surging behind her, her hold on her daughter's dress was torn away, and she remembers seeing the terrorized face of her daughter as the car was started downward. She called to her daughter, and thought that she saw her reel and fall to the floor as the car shot downward.

"Mrs. Pannel described graphically the surging throng that clamored in the hall of the eight floor and the struggle of the employees to gain entrance to the elevator car. She told of the rush of the occupants of the car when the elevator reached the ground floor on its last trip. She said she had a dim recollection of persons being trampled under foot by the excited mob as they dashed from the car to the entrance of the building and that she believed many who were trampled upon perished in the bottom of the elevator car." (New York Times, March 26, 1911)



CHEAP CLOTHING—THE SLAVES OF THE "SWEATERS."—Drawn by W. A. Rogers
(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 335)

THE SLAVES OF THE SWEATERS

"Week after week, sometimes without even the rest of the weekly Sabbath, and year after year, the toiler struggles on for the enrichment of the 'sweater.' This creature is not a toiler, not a merchant, not a producer; he is a contractor, and the name 'sweater' by which he is commonly called is indicative of the character of his employment. He is acquainted with some of the large clothing manufacturers, who, under competition, are striving always to lessen the cost of manufacture. They are willing to pay only a trifle for the sewing together of garments, and they contract with the 'sweater' for the performance of the work. To him it matters little how small the price of the work is if he can secure enough of it, for he looks out for his own pay first, and pays the workmen whom he employs whatever is left.

"Coming from the grinding conditions of labor in the Old World into the broad, generous sunrise of promise in the New, the toiler is at once confronted with the drawbacks of an overcrowded community. No doubt he might find circumstances more favorable; but he cannot or does not. He has reached America. He stops where he is, and no man knows or cares about his necessities enough to guide him.

"He is a tailor; not one who accumulates a fortune by dictating fashions but the man who has learned to fasten together the garments that clothed the common people. Good honest work he is ready to give in return for living. The tools of his trade are few and simple, and he has them. At once he looks for work, and he finds it. He falls into the hands of the 'sweater,' and thenceforward, if his life is better than it was in Poland or Hungary it is solely because of the larger liberty he has, and because of that bow of promise that is ever before him. His son will grow up a happier and better man than the father ever can be, for he has the better start and larger opportunities, and the father and mother, seeing and knowing this are content. It takes little to content the hopelessly poor.

"While the father is sewing at home, the mother and children are bringing him more work to do. The home must be seen before their poverty can be realized. It is a room-perhaps two rooms-in the top floor of a 'rear tenement.' Five, six, or eight dollars a month go for bare shelter, for rent buys nothing more than shelter in these places; comforts, conveniences, and cleanliness are not looked for. In these rooms are a table, a stove, a few chairs, a sewing machine, and perhaps a bed.

"We can learn, however, from Commissioner Peck's report from Albany, that the newly arrived immigrant who goes to work for the 'sweater' can make at first about five cents an hour in return for hard work. On this, he expects to support his family, and he begins the struggle, which lasts for the rest of his life, for better wages. He gets them. From the testimony which Mr. Peck has collected we learn that the clothing manufacturer pays as much as a dollar and a half to three dollars for 'making,' that is, sewing, a dozen pairs of pantaloons, and from fifteen cents to thirty-five cents apiece for making vests. Out of this munificent contract price the 'sweater' retains so much that his victim is able to earn about fifty cents for sixteen hours' work. To do this, he has to employ the help of his wife and children. Newspaper reporters find children from four to six years old-sitting on the floor, pulling out basting threads. They are earning their quota of the half-dollar a day that comes in for the labor of the entire family." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 333)

NEWLY OPENED OPPORTUNITIES RESULTING FROM THE GROWING INDUSTRIALIZATION OF NEW YORK CREATED ALMOST UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR MAKING AND SOMETIMES LOSING VAST FORTUNES

- What evidence is there that there was opportunity to make a fortune in a Gilded Age city?
- Why might it be said that it was easier to lose a fortune in that day than it is today?
- Why were there so many wealthy people in the city in that day?

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REAL ESTATE VALUES

"While there is no actual improvement reported in the real estate market of this city, statements have been made to a Tribune reporter by some of the leading dealers that the general impression is that prices cannot go much lower... The actual sales are very light and with very few exceptions, it is stated, these are on account of foreclosures of mortgages. One prominent dealer remarked that he had heard of only one sale on the street within the past week or two... Another dealer said the greatest reduction had taken place in unimproved property in the upperpart of the city, and in high-priced residences everywhere; houses that were held two years ago at $50,000 to $150,000 would not sell today in many cases for more than half that sum. Much of the unimproved property had long been held at an entirely fictitious value and when it became necessary to sell, the land would, in many cases, not bring more than 25% of what was asked for it before the panic of 1873." (New York Daily Tribune, November 11, 1875)

THE DUNCAN-SHERMAN SUSPENSION

"The failure of Messrs, Duncan, Sherman, & Co., yesterday took the community by surprise, and produced considerable commotion in financial circles. The house had been strong. Its assets were large, its business was extensive, and it was ranked among the first banking houses in the country.

"The cause of the failure of this well-established house is not hard to find. They are bankers. But instead of confining their operations to a legitimate banking business they have yielded to the temptation, which has proved too strong for most of our bankers to resist, to deal in stocks on their own account, and from loaning money on good security have gone into railway and land and other operations more or less risky, and as the event has proved, ruinous... The legitimate banking business has been sacrificed to fancy speculative operations that are always illusive and often fatal to whoever engages in them." (The Daily Graphic, July 28, 1875)

THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR

"John Jacob Astor, who died of *angina pectoris* at his home in this city on Saturday last, leaves behind him one of the greatest private fortunes ever accumulated, and a reputation for many excellent qualities of both head and heart. The founder of the Astor family, son of a butcher at Waldorf, in Germany, and himself bred to his father's trade, came to this country in 1783, when twenty years of age.

"This was the first John Jacob Astor. He speedily acquired a knowledge of the fur trade in the employment of a Quaker furrier, and set up in business for himself.

"By hard work in his chosen business and judicious investments in real estate and various securities, he swelled this sum before his death in 1848 to $20,000,000.

"William B. Astor, perceiving that immense profits must accrue to land holders through the growth of New York, followed his father's example, and invested large sums in urban property. The first Astor had constantly bought lands just beyond the limit of population, and the son not only imitated him in this, but improved upon his method. As a result, at his death, in 1875, he left a fortune estimated at $150,000,000.

"John Jacob Astor third was born in this city nearly sixty-eight years ago. He received his academic education at Columbia College. After leaving college he passed some years in Europe, where he became proficient in the French and German languages, and saw much of fashionable society. Forty-four years ago he married the daughter of Thomas Gibbs, a cultivated South Carolinian, whose family claims descent from King John of England. Mrs. Astor was a leader of fashionable society in New York, and dispenser of many thousands-perhaps millions-in charity.

"John Jacob Astor, following the example of his father and grandfather, invested great sums in urban land. He seldom or never sold real estate, and his leases were usually made for not more than twenty-one years, with ample safeguards as to renewals. This had been the policy of his predecessors so that now the Astors are by far the greatest individual landowners in New York.

"John Jacob Astor was not a mere money-getter, though he was known to the public almost exclusively as a man of vast wealth, and his character as financial magnate perhaps overshadowed for most persons his qualities as a man. His charities, though unostentatious, were large. He gave to the Astor Library, founded by his grandfather, not only over $250,000 in money and land, but much personal supervision, and contributed year by year unknown thousands to a great variety of objects. His tastes were of the simplest sort, and it was only twenty years ago that, in accordance with the wishes of his wife, his great plain brick dwelling house at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street was beautified with internal decorations. About that time also he and Mrs. Astor began collecting pictures. Mr. Astor was a student and in some directions perhaps a scholar. He read much in English, French, and German literature, and at times surprised his friends not only by his familiarity with lighter works of genius, but by his mastery of difficult scientific questions. He was a lover of music, and went much to the opera." (Harper's Weekly, 1889, p. 171)

AUSTIN CORBIN

"If it were necessary to indicate by a single word the secret of the success of the King of Long Island, as Austin Corbin is sometimes called, the best word to use would be aggressiveness.

"Mr. Corbin was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on July 11, 1827. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing of New Hampshire and Governor Metcalf of Rhode Island, and finished the course at the Harvard Law School, where he received his degree in 1849. He practised awhile at home, but in 1851 he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865.

"Mr. Corbin was enabled to organize the first national bank which began business under the National Currency Act of 1863. One result of the successful operation of that bank was that Mr. Corbin was enabled in 1865 to come to New York with a handsome fortune. He founded the Corbin Banking Company, and with that as a means he has acquired interest after interest, until to-day he is fairly to be called one of the leading men in railroad and various other matters.

"The development of Coney Island into a great fashionable summer resort first brought him into general prominence. For many years that famous beach had been given over to the lowest and most depraved characters. Its condition was such that scarcely any one dared to remain within its borders after nightfall. In 1873, Mr. Corbin, while spending a week in the neighborhood, saw and appreciated the remarkable natural advantages of the place as a summer resort. In the following three years he had succeeded in purchasing a large portion of the island. In 1878 he opened both a new railway system from New York to his property and a great hotel on its ocean front.

"Immediately following his success with Coney Island, Mr. Corbin turned his attention to long Island and the Long Island railroads. This great territory, despite its wonderful beauty and healthfulness, its proximity to New York, and its natural availability to be the home of a great population, had been so overlooked and neglected as to be practically a *terra incognita* to the outside world. Its roads were disgraceful, and its railways a laughing-stock to the general public and a burden to its people. Mr. Corbin secured control of the railroad roads on the one side, taking the position of President, and on the other organized a vast scheme whereby the island was to be developed into a territory of homes, hotels, and clubs." (Harper's Weekly, 1889, pp. 627-628)

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"An observant writer says justly: "There has been a large increase of 'income' men in this city during the last few years. The class has been augmented by gentlemen with incomes sufficient to live on, but who add to their revenue by occasional speculation in stocks, yet who are not actually engaged in business. The result has been the creation of a large class of club loungers, who are making the clubs as attractive here as in London or Paris. To this class the club is a sort of home; indeed, they only lodge elsewhere, taking all their meals and writing and receiving their letters at the club. In London or Paris these gentlemen of leisure and pleasure pass most of their time attending studio receptions and morning performances at the theatre; but here social engagements are generally neglected, excepting such affairs as the annual horse show." (Harper's Bazaar, December 5, 1885)

THE GREAT WEALTH ACCUMULATED BY CERTAIN NEW YORKERS IN THIS PERIOD HELPED NEW YORK CITY SET THE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL TONE FOR THE STATE AND, TO SOME EXTENT, FOR THE NATION.

- In what ways did New York City set the pattern in the arts for the rest of the State during this period?
- Why were New York City residents able to be leaders in the arts for the rest of the country in this period?

THE COLORFUL CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION OF THE WEALTHY WHO WERE BENT ON PLEASURE HAD ITS COUNTERPART IN THE SIMPLER BUT JUST AS COLORFUL RECREATION OF THE LESS WEALTHY.

- In what types of recreation could the wealthy show their wealth?
- What did the poor people do for recreation? Is there any indication that they copied the rich with these past times?

THE MATERIAL THINGS INCLUDED IN THE DISPLAY OF WEALTH BY THOSE WHO HAD BUILT VAST FORTUNES HAD A GREAT INFLUENCE ON THE VALUES OF THE REST OF THE PEOPLE.

- How was the condition created by the vast increase in wealth reflected in the values of the day?
- Was the Horatio Alger myth possessed by both those coming from the country to the city and by those coming from outside of the United States to the city?

VANITY FAIR

"We New Yorkers are too fine, too splendid, altogether. We are not of course, all able to carry out our ideas; but the ideas go so far beyond our purses that I fancy those who go upon the plan of 'leaving a margin' are the blessed few.

"Of course, there are people who are ambitious of fashionable distinction, all over the world, extravagant people in every city; but popular opinion does not force people to extravagance elsewhere. It rather condemns it. Only in New York may a man's wife and daughters dress beyond his known means without exciting suspicion and inquiry damaging to them and ruinous to him....

"But then, who can calculate the income of a 'speculator' or operator'? All the ladies of his family may be as gorgeous as Cleopatra, and no one wonders. And seeing them so splendid, other women imitate them as closely as possible. Attire only suitable for the carriage is worn in the street.

"The plain shopping dress is almost unseen. The cars are crammed with women in silk, velvet, and sealskin. Cashmere shawls drag in the mud; and a (costume) in which one of England's nobility would attend a morning concert, vanishes from sight behind the doors of a second-class flat house.

" I suppose that many a woman grows thin and weak on bread and tea to accomplish this result. Assuredly, most other things are sacrificed by such people to show: first, show in dress; next, show in one's house. Who cares now to ask the Smiths to tea and to have a simple jolly time?

" No, unless a fashionable New York woman can have a crush of strangers, in a parlor crammed full of bric-a-brac, with a celebrity on exhibition, and a notice in a fashionable paper next day, she does not care to entertain at all, nor do other New Yorkers greatly desire to be entertained by her. Consequently, to live beyond one's income is a common thing in New York; and failure, disgrace, and suicide are common things here, also, as everyone knows." (*New York Ledger*, January 19, 1878)

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HAIR DRESSING FOR GIRLS

"Girls of sixteen wear their front hair in a short bang that may be either straight or waved, and their back hair in a low Catogan loop, which is a thick braid of three tresses turned upward to the nape of the neck and tied there with a ribbon bow. The long hanging Gretchen braids are again worn in either one or two plaits by girls from ten years upward; these are left unplaited at the ends, and are tied with ribbons above the loose fluffy ends. Flowing tresses are less used than formerly, and when worn by large girls they are confined by a ribbon at the nape of the neck instead of falling straight from the crown. Small children wear a short bang that does not extend far on the sides, and the hair then falls straight down the sides and back on to the neck; a tress on top just back of the bang is tied with ribbon to keep it back, instead of using a round comb." (*Harper's Bazar*, December 5, 1885)

" There seems to us convincing arguments both for and against the adoption of this polite form of surveillance in general society. But at parties chaperons are an unmistakable utility. They 'offer something to flee to,' as the landlady said of pie.

"Even a pretty girl who dances well often finds herself left on her partner's hands, after her waltz, to make a melancholy and endless promenade, conscious all the time that the golden youth who tries to look enchanted is anxiously revolving in his mind a civil way to be rid of her. Of course the plain, awkward, or tiresome girls may undergo this experience as often as they dance. The dismissal should come from the lady, certainly, and if she is quick-witted, she contrives it easily enough. But the fear of seeming to snub a dull partner often protracts a *tête-à-tête* till both parties to it are bored to exhaustion. Meanwhile Tom, across the room, looks daggers at Jack for monopolizing Laura, while Jack would give his newest scarf-pin for an excuse to leave Laura without rudeness, and Laura has yawned seven times behind her confidential fan while mentally beating the conversational bush for games, the opera, the theatre, the weather, and roller-skating having long since been used up.

" If the English custom were absolute here, and it were etiquette to take the young lady back to her chaperon the moment the dance ended, she would be spared the occasional mortification of feeling herself superfluous, and her partner's evening would not be spoiled through perfunctory attendance on one girl when he meant to devote himself to a dozen. More nice girls would have the pleasure of dancing with more nice men, and there would be less of that apparently compromising devotedness which really means nothing at all. Fewer staircase flirtations would be possible, also, with subsequent colds in the head, or possibly more serious consequences, mental and moral.

"Besides, it is the business of the chaperon to secure the best partners, help to entertain the dull ones, ward off the bores, and keep improper acquaintances at a distance.

"In a society so mixed as ours, where almost any well-dressed and well-mannered young man may find himself invited to almost any house, and where money floats people whose weight of vulgarity would sink them below social recognition in more exclusive communities, the office of chaperon becomes of great usefulness and importance. It should be the business of this honorable counsellor to know enough of the history and character of the young people she meets to settle the question of their eligibility as acquaintances for her charge.

"Young people are apt to rate money, fashion, and social prestige above their real value. They smile and snub in the wrong places. Wise chaperons can reform the judgment of their charges if they will, help them to choose their friends wisely, and to gather about them what is really the 'best society." (Harper's Bazar, Dec. 5, 1885)

THE EVOLUTION OF THE WATERING PLACE

"The passing revival of interest in the poet Willis calls attention to the changed conditions of American summer life. In his day the fashionables of the land had in August but one principal rendezvous-Congress Hall at Saratoga-together with a few minor ones, now almost or quite extinguished as watering-places, such as Ballston, Lebanon, and Nahant.

"But the remarkable thing, after all, about these superb creatures of both sexes was that there were so few of them. There was really but one limited circle of good society for the nation; it comprised, or was supposed to comprise, a few families in each leading city; they knew one another, intermarried with some rigor, and consulted together in advance on the summer's campaign.

"With the beauties of that period the glory was greater; wherever they went it was 'with bands of gallant gentlemen,' like the lovely Inez of Hood's song. Miss Emily Marshall, the queen of them all, undoubtedly had sonnets and acrostics written to her from every Atlantic city, though only those of Percival and Willis survive. The nation was small, its best society was smaller, and the concentration of beauty and fashion at any summer resort was like that of the legendary Oriental angels, all dancing upon one needle's point.

"How changed is all the scene! A nation of fifty million people, stretching from sea to sea, has long overflowed the narrow boundaries of a single watering-place, and created innumerable centres or, to speak more mathematically, foci-of its own. There is Saratoga, still prosperous in spite of rivals. There is but one Newport, also secure in its attractions, since that region is the southern-most point of rocks and picturesqueness upon our Atlantic shore. But the whole coast northward-untenanted in summer, except at Nahant (at an earlier date) is now occupied as far as Campo Bello... All of the mountain peaks of a continent have, moreover, been thrown open for resort; and each new watering-place thronged with visitors becomes fashionable, or does not know that it is not.

"Visitors everywhere will find the same dances, the same tennis, and the same *Harper's Bazar*. With what zeal the letter-writers chronicle the 'hops,' with what ecstasy the sporting papers celebrate the yacht races, at places which were but a few years since as unknown as Nootka Sound!

"And this multiplication and popularization of summer resorts has had a perceptible influence on manners; and, on the whole, in the direction of simplicity,add cheap pleasure. Not only are there watering-places of all grades, but even in the most luxurious resorts, although the expense of entertaining company has been vastly enlarged, the expense of being entertained has not increased, but rather diminished, since the reign of nuns' veiling and knickerbockers came in. Beauty and charming manners still secure bellehood, without reference to anything else, and 'my face is my fortune, sir, she said,' is still the substance of sound doctrine. As for young men, a good address, a handsome mustache, a becoming white flannel suit, and a well-handled tennis racket will make their way into any society, no matter how exclusive its claims." (Harper's Bazar, December 5, 1885)

"City life is many-sided and offers itself to receptive minds under many conditions. The delights of the metropolis in winter require no argument or insistence. But the pleasures of a great city in grilling weather are open to argument. New York, admirably situated to catch the sea-breezes, with the valley of the Hudson opening to the north like a great funnel, and naturally creating a draught is a city of surprises in hot weather. Deliciously cool days often alternate with oppresively hot ones; and on one of the warmest, the temperature of which was twenty degrees lower. While this is an exceptional change, there are many which approximate to it. In cool summer weather New York is as agreeable a resort as one could wish for, with its immense variety of interests and enjoyments; and it is then that those obliged to stay in town who have pleasant houses and the privilege of delightful near-by excursions, felicitate themselves, and pity those condemned by the whirl of fashion or the tyranny of habit to country hotels and boarding-houses or the chance and mischance of watering-place life.

"But what shall we say of those numerous days when the mercury lingers in or about the nineties, the steaming air like an invisible sponge, and walls and pavements emitting waves of reflected heat? It is then that prisoners of the city suffer weariness of spirit and torment of the flesh. The tenement-house region on a hot summer night presents a spectacle which would suggest pictures for a nineteenth century Dante in writing a new 'Inferno.'

"At the worst, however, there are certain features of New York which offer some relief, perhaps, indeed, sometimes keen enjoyment, to the victims of a summer night in the city. Battery Park, once the seat of fashion and a gay pleasaunce for aristocrats, is a breathing-place of inestimeable value to the poor. Cool breezes are here to fan perspiring brows, and the lapping of the waters carries suggestions of the broad and mighty ocean.

"The lofty arch of Brooklyn Bridge achieves a similar object, and this great triumph of the engineer's skill has a significance, which perhaps its projectors never fancied. The poorer classes of New York and Brooklyn find this airy perch, with its magnificent sweep of outlook, a priceless boon. Those who have never stood on the centre of Brooklyn Bridge on a radiant moonlight night have missed a sight worth travelling far to see. Two great cities lying ammost at one's feet on either hand, with their countless lights, and the splendors of the bay, a shining lagoon of silver, with Staten Island in the distance, and the blazing torch of the Liberty Statue near at hand, makes a supremely picturesque vision.

"Central Park is perhaps the leading resort for all who search for coolness as a comfort of necessity without the wherewithal to purchase those conditions which make it a luxury. Its charming variety of hill, dale, and meadow, its green leas and shurb-em-bowered nooks, offer a *rus in urbe* where some touch of the night wind always makes itself felt.

"Not to be forgotten are the numerous German beer-gardens scattered through the city. These are poor men's clubs, and are enjoyable even by people of a better grade.

"Those who care to find them can, after all, find much pleasure even in a swelltering summer night in New York. Among those enjoyments costing but a trifle, and rich in refreshment too, are the ferry boats." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, pp. 634-635)

SIMPLE DINNERS

"To achieve a perfect little dinner with small means at command is said to be a great intellectual feat. Dinner means so much-a French cook, several accomplished servants, a very well stocked china closet, plate chest, and linen chest, and flowers, wines, bonbons, and so on. But we have known many simple little dinners given by young couples with small means which were far more enjoyable than the gold and silver or 'diamond' dinners.

"Given, first, a knowledge of *how to do it;* a good cook a neat maidservant in cap and apron-if the lady can carve (which all ladies should know how to do); if the gentleman has a good bottle of claret, and another of champagne-or neither, if he disapproves of them; if the house is neatly and quietly furnished, with the late magazines on the table; if the welcome is cordial, and there is no noise, no fussy pretense-these little dinners are very enjoyable, and every one is anxious to be invited to them.

"But people are frightened off from simple entertainments by the splendor of the great luxurious dinners given by the very rich. It is a foolish fear. The lady who wishes to give a simple but good dinner has first to consult what is *seasonable*. She must offer the dinner of the season, not seek for those strawberries in February which are always sour, nor peaches in June, nor peas at Christmas. Forced fruit is never good.

"For an autumnal small dinner here is a very good menu:

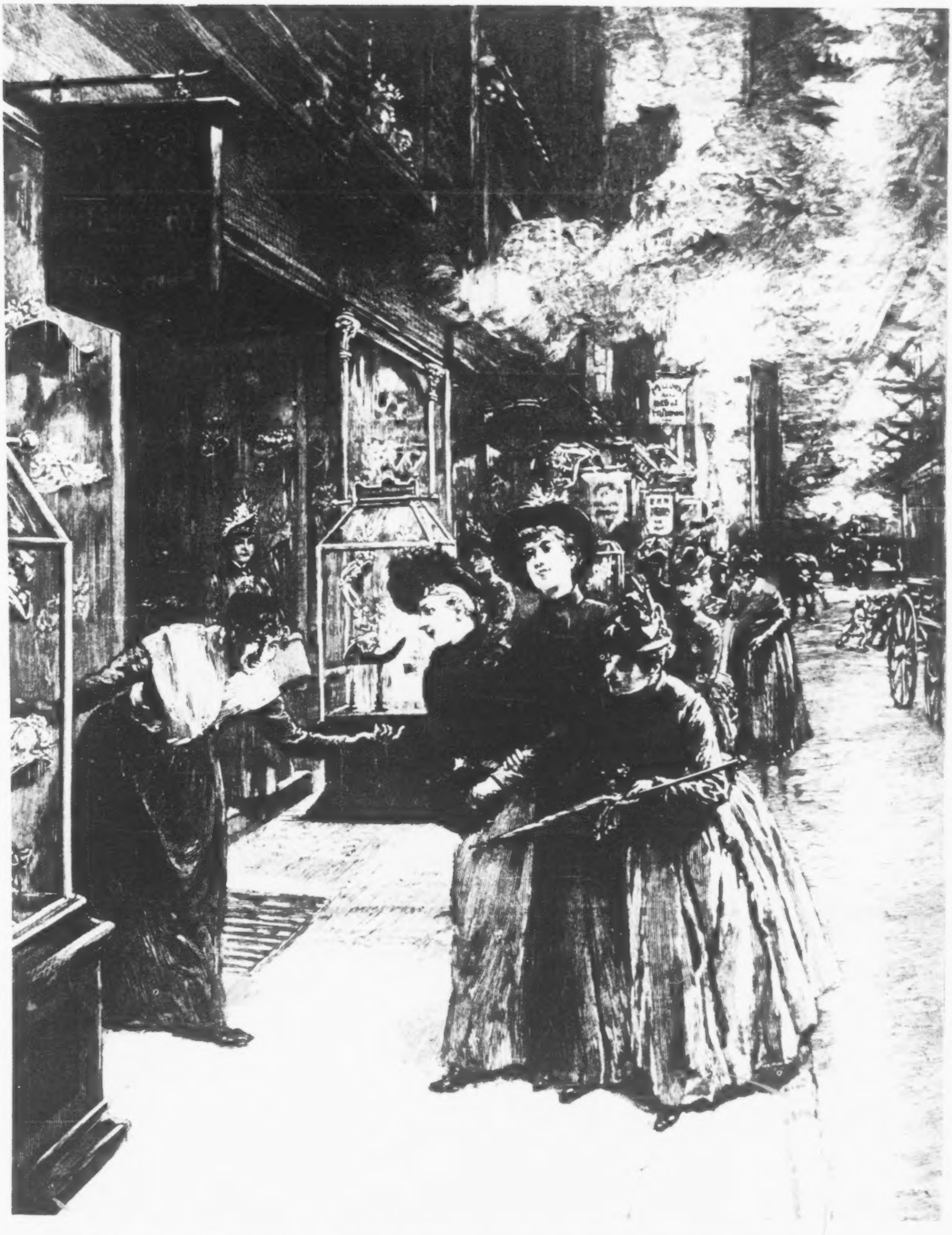
Sherry	Oysters on the Half-shell	Chablis
	Soupe a la Reine	
	Blue-fish, broiled	Hock
	Filet de Boef aux Champagne	
	Champignons	

Or,

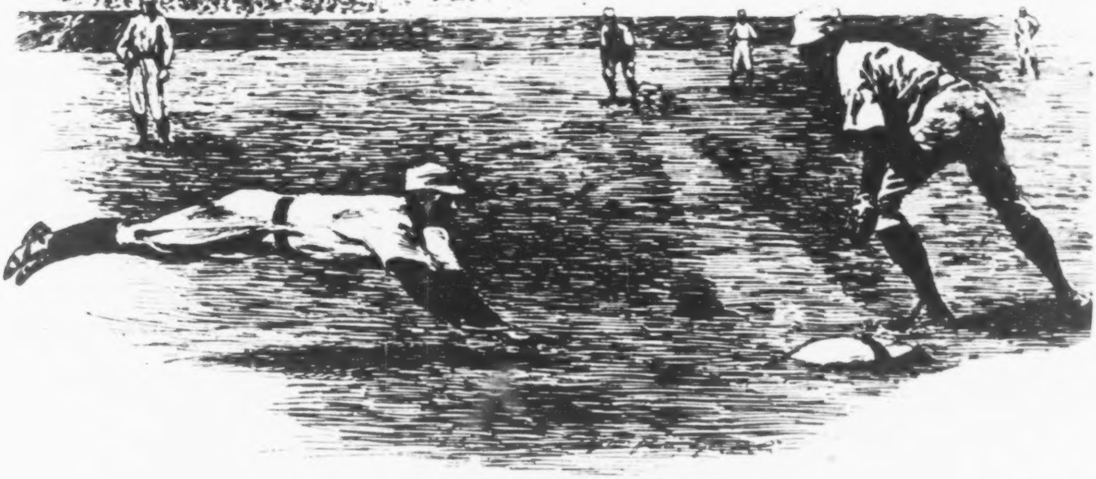
Roast Beef or Mutton	Claret
Roast Partridges	Burgundy
Salad of Tomatoes	or
Cheese	Sherry
Ices, Jellies, Fruit,	Coffee,
Liqueurs	

"The informal dinner invitations should be written by the lady herself in the first person. She may send for her friends only a few days before she wants them to come. She should be ready five minutes before her guests arrive, and in the parlor, serene and cool, 'mistress of herself, though china fall.' She should see herself that the dinner table is properly laid, the champagne and sherry thoroughly cooled, the places marked out, and, above all, the guests properly seated.

"All the good management of a young hostess or an old one can not prevent accident, however. The cook may get drunk; the waiter may fall and break a dozen of the best plates; the husband may be kept down-town late, and be dressing in the very room where the ladies are to take off their cloaks (American houses are frightfully inconvenient in this respect). All that the hostess can do is to preserve an invincible calm, and try not to care-at least, not to show that she cares. But after a few attempts the giving of a simple dinner becomes very easy, and it is the best compliment to a stranger." (Harper's Bazar, Dec. 5, 1885)



NEW YORK SHOP-GIRLS BUYING EASTER BONNETS ON DIVISION STREET
Drawn by W. A. Rogers
(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 256)



A DIVE FOR SECOND BASE.

S. L. THOMPSON (LEAGUE).

THOMAS E. BURNS (LEAGUE).

JOSEPH MULVEY (BROTHERHOOD).

"Now the professional ball-player goes out into the yard and falls purposely against the clothes-posts, and gets his landlady's boy to hit him in the stomach with bricks, and jumps on him, and his heart rejoices, for he is having almost as much fun as if he was playing the national game." (*The New York Fireside Companion*, April 21, 1879)

INDOOR BASEBALL

"Next to sailing a yacht race indoors, the playing of baseball indoors appears at first sight about the most ridiculously impossible form of diversion one could conceive of. But this is a fast age; and it would be hardly safe to say for certain that during the next ten or twenty years yacht races may not be sailed under glass and before a grand stand. Certainly base-ball has been tamed.

"The playing base-ball takes room--lots of it--consequently it is only in some such immense hall as that of the Seventh Regiment in New York or that of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, that the sport can be enjoyed.

"The game is one of the almost countless recreations or forms of activity that have been made possible by the electric light. A few years ago such a thing would have been utterly impossible.

"When the light is dim or imperfect it is impossible to "judge" a ball. It reaches you sooner than you expect and accuracy in catching it is out of the question. With the electric light, however, all is different. Players still have some difficulty in 'judging' balls and at first there are a great many 'muffs' and 'fumbles,' but the eye soon becomes accustomed to the new conditions. Whether one could play equally well both out-doors and in-doors the same day or week is doubtful.

"Every Saturday afternoon Prospect Park fairly swarms with ball players; but this opportunity of playing in the evening is just what was wanted." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 179)

THE RACKET COURT

"Rackets is essentially a masculine game. Whereas it is among the possibilities that a woman may make a far lawn-tennis player, it is doubtful whether she could ever become proficient in the racket-court. It is not so much physical strength that is necessary as a call upon the player for the greatest degree of activity. A man to master the game must be as agile as a panther and to a quick eye annex judgment with skill in the handling of his racket. It has, however, this great advantage over lawn-tennis. It is a game which is easily comprehensible. The tyro at once understands the method of serving, the way of counting, and in a short time appreciates the skill of the performers.

"There is no such thing as dawdling at rackets. The good player, the instant the ball is served, must know intuitively where it will land. The man with a slow personal equation can never hope to become more than a common-place performer. The exercise is a strong one, then, and made for men. The blow imparted to the ball requires not so much main strength, but it must be sharp and quick and delivered with precision. To be all over the court, and to take the ball on the racket and impart a new impulse to it, requires a rapidity of movement in which the legs are great factors." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 179)

"We spoke in a recent number of "corners" in furnishing; we now have to mention a drapery over a mirror, with steps leading up to it covered with a bit of carpet, and with stair-rods, like the veritable ascent to another room, the curtain to be projected forward, as in the case of the canopy, and held up by two brass rods. The canopy may be of any sort of stuff-striped Madras muslin or heavy brocaded Japanese silk. It can be tacked on a board at the back, and then looped to suit the fancy. At one side should stand a large palm; before the mirror a tea table may be placed; the young people can sit on the steps. The whole forms a beautiful picture, increases the apparent size of the room, and can be arranged at very little expense; and any large sized mirror, no matter how ugly the frame-for that will be hidden-can be utilized for the occasion. A very pretty drapery may be made of light bright-flowered cretonne. The old-fashioned highly glazed furniture covering is returning to favor, as it sheds the dust, and is thought very pretty, can be easily done up and calendared like new if sent to an upholsterer.

"This arrangement is flat against the wall, therefore does not take up so much room as a corner, and is quite as pretty and graceful. The steps can be made by any carpenter, painted white; the piece of carpeting helps the deception. The mirror seems to be an entrance to another room, as its canopy and curtains hang about it. It is one of the many pretty fancies of the day to break up the monotony of dead walls, and to furnish a pretty, advantageous seat for a group of young people." (Harper's Bazar, July 25, 1885)

"The latest importations of bonnets are combinations of velvet with fur of the same shade, the fur being used on the brim, and the velvet for the soft crown. The pointed brims are shown in some of these, and the whole bonnet is a trifle larger than that brought out early in the autumn-a fact that leads milliners to believe this the last season of very small bonnets. Among the prettiest of the fur-trimmed bonnets are those of otter with velvet; a touch of yellow is seen in the trimming of bonnets of both these colors, and, indeed, is now thought suitable with almost any color. With the pointed otter brim, the velvet crown is folded square on top, and a fold is down each side; this velvet is all in one piece back of the fur which covers the brim inside as well as outside. Velvet ribbon is doubled and formed in high loops on the front, and a yellow bird head with some long feathers attached rests amid these loops. The strings pass across the end of the crown, and are to be tied in a bow by the wearer."

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"Girls fourteen years old wear their skirts long enough to come within two inches of their shoes; those sixteen years old have them reach to the ankles. A good foundation skirt of alpaca is in most dresses, and the over-skirt and lower skirt are draped upon this. There is a pad bustle and a short steel spring across the back breadth in many dresses, but these must be very small, or they will be obtrusive and ungraceful." (Harper's Bazar, December 5, 1885)

USEFUL RECIPES.

Fowl Sandwiches.—Take off, as carefully as if you were preparing for salad, the skin and fat from any remnants of cold fowl that you may have at hand, and chop up the selected pieces as fine as possible. Chop up half the quantity of lean ham or cold boiled beef tongue. Mix the meats together, and season them with a dressing made of the hard-boiled yolks of two eggs mashed to a paste with two table-spoonfuls of cream. Add a tea-spoonful of made mustard and a good sprinkling of pepper, black and cayenne, and also celery salt to the taste.

A fresh loaf of Vienna baker's bread is the best for sandwiches, but if not procurable, any good loaf bread will answer that is not rich enough to crumble as it is being sliced very thin. The thinner the bread is sliced, the more delicate the sandwich. Butter the bread each time before cutting the slice from the loaf. The seasoned meat should not be spread upon the bread until a very short time before it is needed. If wanted for travelling or a picnic, the meat may be packed in a small can or jar, and added to the bread as wanted.

Sandwiches may be either flat—a slice divided and one half turned over the other half, or made into pretty little rolls that look very dainty and appetizing heaped up on a plate, one upon the other.

Cold veal answers very nearly as well as turkey or chicken in the composition of sandwiches. The quantity of dressing prescribed above would answer for a quart loaf of bread and a pint of chopped meat.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

IN NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Harvey, New York, says: "In nervous diseases, I know of no preparation to equal it."—[*Adv.*]

YEARS TEACH MORE THAN BOOKS.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease, and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.—[*Adv.*]

Sir Robert Christison, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen of England, speaking of the Coca plant, says: "The properties of this wonderful plant are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. From repeated personal trials, I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic." To build up a broken-down system, use the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic, endorsed and recommended by the foremost physicians of Europe and America. Overwrought and feeble nerves are quieted, digestion is promoted, and new tone and vigor to all of the organs of the body follows its use.—[*Adv.*]

DANDRUFF

Is removed by the use of Cocoaine, and it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.—[*Adv.*]

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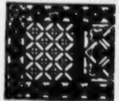

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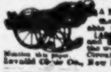

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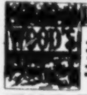

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DESPITE THE FACTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK STATE WAS OFTEN DOMINATED BY POLITICAL BOSSES AND THERE WAS MUCH EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION, CERTAIN RESPONSIBLE LEADERS EMERGED WHO WERE GENUINELY CONCERNED WITH SOLVING THE PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE CONDITIONS OF THE TIME.

- From what nationality groups did New York's late 19th century leaders come?
- What training or experience had most legislators and executives which qualified them for their jobs?
- How well represented were the recently-arrived immigrant groups in the government of New York?
- How did the rapid growth of New York tend to encourage corruption?

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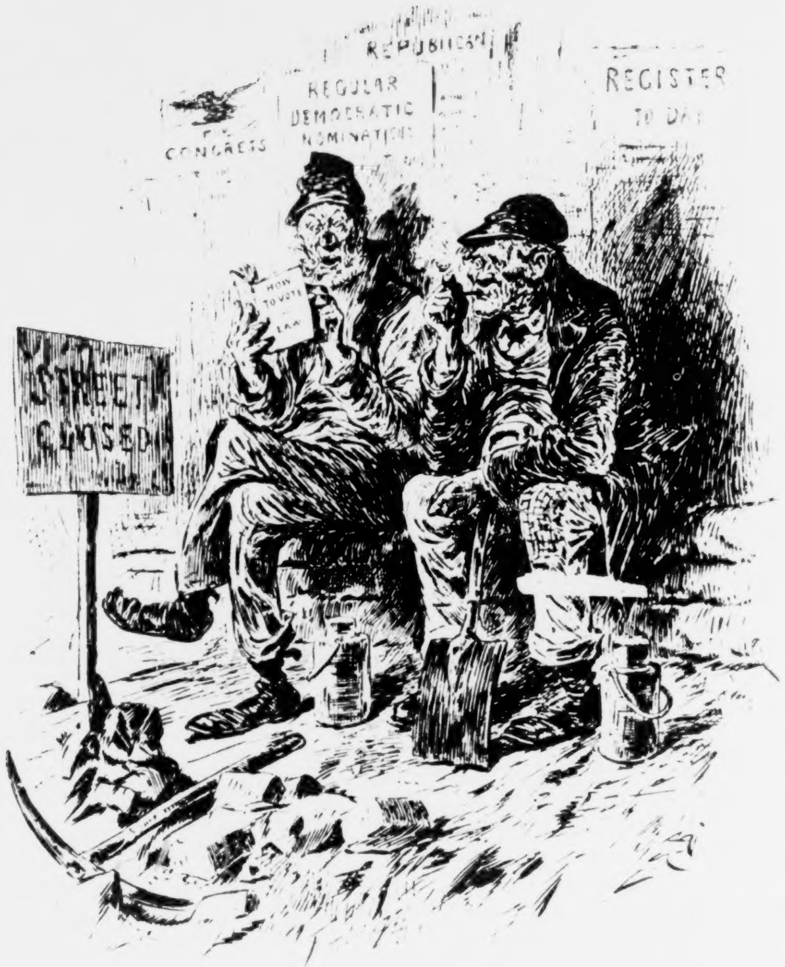
SPACE WANTED IN THE WORLD'S FAIR

"One of the projects with which the legislative year opens at Albany is a scheme for rapid transit in New York. But the instant it was announced it was enveloped in a cloud of conflicting rumors and assertions involving the usual jobbery and speculation, and raising the question whether the city can obtain any public relief or convenience without a degree and amount of corruption which make it a public misfortune.

"Mayor Grant, in his message, says that what the municipal authorities want is the best system of rapid transit at the earliest day. That is the universal want, and it is delightful to know that the Aldermen share the desire. But what those eminent public functionaries and the city members of the Legislature might hold to be 'the best system,' opens a wide field of speculation.

"All that is distinctly known is that if the great body of intelligent and industrious citizens of New York, obstructed and exasperated by the present inadequate resources of transit, desire to secure, through the representatives whom they have elected, the best system of transit in the shortest time and at the smallest cost, they cannot do it. That is the one certain thing. The Equitable Assurance Company can erect a magnificent and conveneint building within a year or two in the best manner and at a reasonable cost. The State of New York, after spending sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars during the twenty years to build a Capitol, must yet pay some four or five millions to finish it at some indefinite future time. How would it do to include the new Capitol at Albany and the dirty streets of New York in the World's Fair as illustrations of the promptness, cheapness, convenience, and satisfaction with which great public works of all kinds are accomplished in the chief State of the republic!" (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 43)



SECTION 36.

"'Not more than tin minnits nor liss than three in the boot,' is it? Thin I don't vote at all. It's not toime enough fur me tur steady me hand."

"Sure an' that's only fur payple av manes. Siction thurty-sex here siz, 'The workin-man must be allowed two hours to vote.'"

(*Harper's Weekly*, 1890, p. 847)

THE CANAL RING

The Contractors Overpaid On Their Contracts And The Conditions Of The Contract Not Fulfilled--Engineers On The Power Of The Contractors

(from a staff correspondent of the Tribune)

Utica, April 1--"None of the work on the canals is done in accordance with the specifications by which the contractors agree to be governed," said an earnest supporter of Gov. Tilden to me in Albany the other day. "The robbery is a double one. By means of the unbalanced bids the contractors get three or four times as much for doing the work as it is worth, and even then they don't half do it.

"How is it," I asked, "that the quantity sheets are made up in such a way that unbalanced bids are possible? The engineers must actually be co-conspirators with the contractors.

"It is easily explained," was the reply. "Suppose that an assistant engineer here in Albany or in Syracuse, for instance, receives orders from the resident engineer to make an estimate for a wall a thousand feet long not to cost more than a given price. The owners of the property in the vicinity desire to have a much more expensive wall built than can be constructed for the price named. They tamper with the assistant engineer and induce him to make a false estimate of the number of cubic yards which the wall will contain. In this way he keeps the apparent total cost within the limit set, but the actual number of yards of wall which it will be necessary to build in order to complete the thousand feet will be four or five times as great as the estimated number. A contractor who is in the secret or who may himself have arranged the job, bids at fair or even inadequate prices for other portions of the work, but puts the stone work at twice or three times its actual value. His bid is the lowest put in, and is accepted. He then goes to work, but by the time he has completed one-fourth or one-third of the work, the money is used up. Then the citizens and the contractor and their friends come to Albany and get an order for the work to proceed, and the result is an enormous discrepancy between the original estimate and the amount actually paid for the work....

"I find it to be almost universally admitted that the assistant engineers have been wholly under the control of the contractors. If an engineer condemned a piece of work or found fault with the manner in which it was done, the contractors have paid no attention to him. They have ordered him to stand aside and not to trouble them, and if he persisted in interfering, they caused his dismissal for incompetency.... A young man recently from school, ambitious in his profession, receives, through the influence of friends, an appointment as assistant engineer. He enters upon his duties and finds a contractor slighting his work, using bad material and failing in various ways to fulfill the specifications of his contract. The engineer remonstrates, but is informed that the work is done as it always has been done; that it is impossible for contractors to follow the specifications literally, and that nobody expects them to. He is referred to work done under his predecessor and is shown that it has been no better. If he still persists, or at the end of the month refuses to make the required affidavit in regard to the amount and character of the work, then dismissal in disgrace stares him in the face."
(New York Daily Tribune, April 3, 1875)

THE BAD GOVERNMENT OF CITIES

..."Gov. Tilden with his usual clearness has just pointed out the more glaring faults of municipal government in this State and invited the Legislature to take suitable steps for bringing the subject under review at an early date. The facility with which the National Government contracted its monster loans and the impunity which seemed to attend the assumption of its vast load of debt opened the eyes of the ambitious politicians of our cities and there sprang up a race of 'bosses.' The tribe, although dwindling, is not yet extinct, and their monuments will long exist in the shape of the debts which they have saddled on the communities where they held sway.

"Gov. Tilden shows that the twenty-four cities of this State have a local debt of $175,657,267, besides their share of the State and National debts. Of the twenty-four, Lockport is the only one free from debt, and in only four cities is the debt less than fifty dollars for each able-bodied male inhabitant. In three-fourths of the cities of the State, the aggregate of the yearly State, city and county taxes is over fifty dollars for each voter or head of a family and in the four largest it will average more than one hundred." (*New York Daily Tribune*, May 13, 1875)

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THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE OSWEGO CANAL
(from the Canal Investigation)

"Martin Cooney, saltmaker of Syracuse, was called and sworn and examined as to the damage caused by the enlarging of the Oswego Canal. The banks of the canal were raised to increase the depth; the water filtered through the banks and destroyed the adjoining salt blocks. The work was poorly done; I had a claim and it was made by actual measurement of the present State Engineer. I do not know how the others were reached. D. P. Wood prosecuted my claim; I employed him because he was my lawyer; my award was $8475, and I paid Wood one-half; my award was less than my damage.'

Andrew W. Mason

"Andrew W. Mason sworn and examined as to the same matter: Had a claim for damages;' The statement of the preceding witness is correct; the bank of the canal was puddled so as to keep the water in; my claim was for $2,808; could not tell how we tot at the amount of the damage; Wood told me not to make it one cent more than it actually was; my bargain with Wood was to give him half the allowance; it did not make me good.'

The Committee then adjourned."

(*New York Daily Tribune*, Nov. 12, 1875)

IN THE PERIOD FROM 1865 TO 1914 THERE WAS A RAPID GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN NEW YORK STATE

- What evidence is there that religion was an important part of the life of most segments of the city population?
- How did the influx of immigrants change the religious patterns of the city?

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THE LENTEN LECTURES AT OLD TRINITY

"On Monday, February 24th, a series of addresses was begun at Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, having consented to deliver six Lenten lectures to the business men of New York. The time for the daily service was fixed at twelve o'clock, and the intention was that the exercises should be finished within the hour. The addresses were for men alone, because it was feared that women, if permitted to attend at all, would so throng the church that men would be thereby excluded.

"The announcement which preceded this service was of the briefest and most inconspicuous kind; a paragraph in the daily press and a placard exposed upon the fence which surrounds the Trinity church yard being the only steps taken to secure attendance.

"The first address was listened to by a body of business men who comfortably filled the church; but since that day, at the noon hour the interior has been packed with a notable congregation of representative business men of New York. As early as 11:30 each day the seats were all taken, and after that hour the throng that pressed in filled the aisles, the great space at the rear, and even crowded into the chancel. For the first time in the history of Trinity Church the chancel has been thus occupied. In this congregation were many of the busiest and most influential men of affairs in New York. Bankers, brokers, lawyers, and merchants of wide repute were there, sitting or standing beside young men who are clerks or other employees in the offices in and near Wall Street.

"Hundreds have been daily turned away because the capacity of the church was reached fifteen minutes before the hour set for the service to begin. Many women have applied for admission; some of them even imploring the ushers to relax their vigilance, and permit them to enter. They have been denied, and in these great congregations for six days not a woman's face has been visible." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 187)

CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION UNDER NOVEL CONDITIONS

"Of the Catholic churches in New York city, excepting the cathedral, St. Paul the Apostle, at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, is the largest. In its style of architecture, with no attempt to be florid, it is impressive as a structure from its vast proportions. As Catholics never build their sanctuaries without due precautions as to the ways and means, their process of church erection is a gradual one. If, then, St. Paul the Apostle is not capped with spire and pinnacles, it may be understood that at some later day 'those fingers which point up to God' will be added. Begun in 1875 by Father Hecker, putting all his energies into the work, some years elapsed before regular service was held in the church. The interior was left until recently in an unfinished condition, and the altars were hardly, in size, design, or construction, worthy of their noble surroundings. On entering the church and casting one's eyes overhead, the fine proportions of the structure are better understood. The ceiling, of a dark blue, has the color of the vault of heaven. In it glistens the stars that rolled in space in about the exact position they assumed when St. Paul was born. That dim religious light which is so impressive comes flickering through the two aisles of the church. Large stained-glass windows, imitative of the older method of illumination, give light to the altars.

"To-day, and during the whole week, the sharp click of the carver in stone is heard, and workmen are plying their various callings. Scattered about in the church are blocks and slabs of rare Numidian marble, Mexican onyx, and porphyry, now being fashioned for new altars.

"Derricks, with their blocks and fall and tackle, are in position where the new altars are to stand. Fronting the Ninth Avenue entrance, a wall of bricks inside of the church is being reared, which partition will form the vestibule. The walls are now being decorated, and slung aloft from their scaffolds, painters are at work giving former bare stuccoed walls their glow of color. Under the wise direction of Mr. John Lafarge, who appreciates fully what is proper for ecclesiastical ornamentation, the work is being rapidly carried out.

"A very much admired rule of Catholic churches is that they are never closed, and so despite masons, sculptors, decorators, service at St. Paul the Apostle never ceases. At all times of the day worshippers may be seen. The church is so large that if one portion of it is occupied by workmen, another part of it affords the fullest opportunity for worship. Early mass is held every day, and as on Sunday all work ceases, the devout listen to the sacred words just as if no building ever was going on within the edifice. This remodeling of a church without any sensible embarrassment of service is one of the modern phases of the art of reconstructing buildings. It is believed that by Easter-Sunday the fine altars will all be in place, and the entire redecoration of the church completed. Another generation will see those towers reared which will give additional grandeur to this fine church. All things are encompassed in time. As a first step, however, so far as regards the interior of St. Paul's, the new altars, with the coloring of the walls, will furnish that completeness to the church which has heretofore been wanting." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 267)

THE REVIVAL SPIRIT

Morning Meetings in Brooklyn

Mr. Moody's exposition of a New Testament Chapter -- Anecdotes of Conversions

"Five meetings were held by the evangelists in Brooklyn yesterday, as on the previous day. In none of them was the attendance diminished. On the other hand, in some cases the buildings were crowded to their full capacity. Mr. Moody appeared in full vigor. His Bible talk was the best he has delivered and very interesting The feeling inspired by the revival work is daily growing deeper and broader, and will continue in some form after the evangelists have departed.

"The tabernacle was comfortably full yesterday morning and the services were unusually interesting. There were about 150 requests for prayers, many of them being for cities and villages in the surrounding... One for a whole neighborhood in which there were only three Christians....

"The 45th hymn was sung and the meeting was opened for general remarks. "A German pastor spoke of a young man who broke down while Mr. Sankey was singing "Almost Persuaded", and is now a happy convert. A buffalo police officer spoke of his early sins and how they had been forgiven, and how he had been made a happy man. There were many who then rose for prayers, about 40 of them being women. The Rev. Mr. Murphy of the New York Port Society, reported that in his sailors' church there had lately been 60 conversions, and that there were 30 persons last Sunday evening who united with the church. A. D. Matthews of Brooklyn asked for the testimony of young converts, and described the way in which his Sunday-school teacher had encouraged him to 'begin to testify.' Mr. Morton of Plymouth Bethel stated that he had been in attendance on the late Young Men's Christian Association State Convention at Somerville, N.J. and found that the young men in large numbers in all parts of the State had met and divided the State into districts with a view to working for religion." (New York Daily Tribune, November 12, 1875)

TRENDS IN EDUCATION IN NEW YORK STATE IN THIS PERIOD HAD THEIR MAJOR, BUT NOT THEIR EXCLUSIVE FOCUS UPON PROVIDING FREE SCHOOLING FOR MORE AND MORE PEOPLE.

- What evidence is there that there were pressures to make free education available to more children?
- Why did people differ as to their interest in additional schooling for their children?

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOLS, ALONG WITH THOSE IN THE REST OF THE NATION, WERE A MAJOR INFLUENCE IN ESTABLISHING THE VALUES HELD BY ALL THE PEOPLE.

- What were the major values taught in the schools of that day?
- How did the values of the city people compare with those of rural people coming to the city?
- How did the values of the city people compare with those which the immigrants brought to America with them?
- What evidence is there that the people in charge of the schools did not always consider whether the values they were promoting fit the children who came to the schools?

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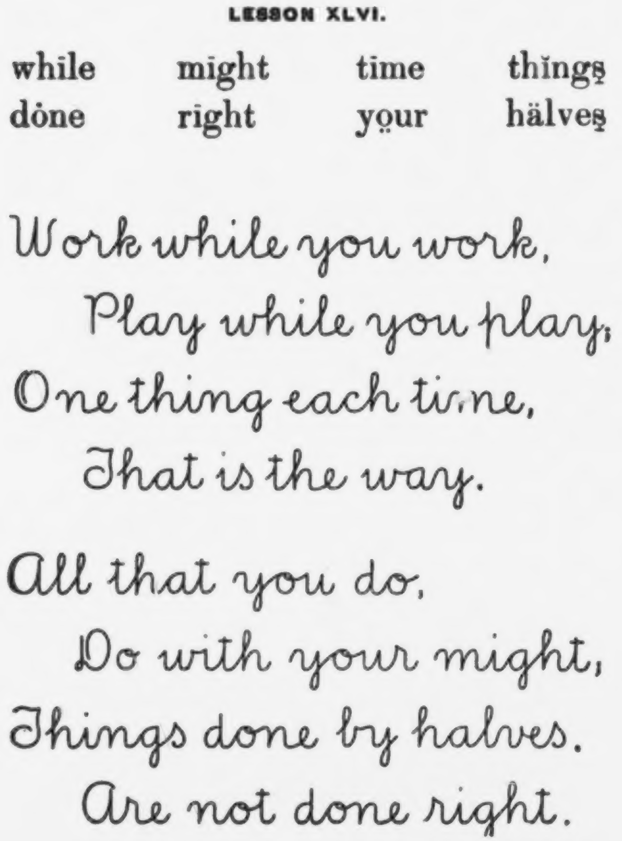

LESSON XLVI.

while might time thingṣ
dȯne right yọur hälveṣ

Work while you work,
Play while you play,
One thing each time,
That is the way.

All that you do,
Do with your might,
Things done by halves,
Are not done right.

(McGuffy's *Eclectic Primer*, p. 53)

SLATE WORK.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour.
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!

(McGuffy's *Second Eclectic Reader*, p. 48)

LESSON XV.

trĕad
ta̤lk
whis'per
chēer fụl
sŏft'ly
ȼâre'fụl

DON'T WAKE THE BABY.

Baby sleeps. so we must tread
Softly round her little bed.
And be careful that our toys
Do not fall and make a noise.

We must not talk. but whisper low.
Mother wants to work, we know.
That. when father comes to tea.
All may neat and cheerful be.

(McGuffy's *Second Eclectic Reader*, p. 37)

Oh! we may get weary,
And think work is dreary;
'Tis harder by far
To have nothing to do.

Marian Douglas.

(McGuffy's *Second Eclectic Reader*, p. 51)

" I'LL SIGN THE PLEDGE TO-NIGHT."

"You ask what makes my heart so light,
My home so glad and gay; I'll
tell you sir! All has been right
Since one glad, happy day!
It was not always kept so well,
Sometimes we wanted bread,
And often I and sister Nell
Have wished that we were dead.

"Our father was a drunkard, sir,
The worst in all the town;
And when poor mother spoke to him
He'd swear and knock her down.
You gentlefolks, who never know
The miss of any meal,
How can you guess the bitter woe
The drunkard's children feel?

"Poor mother! she did all she could
To teach us what was right.
She'd make us say our prayers, she would,
For father, every night.
The only time she struck me sir,
Was when I wouldn't say,
God bless dear father! in my prayers,
She wouldn't let me pray.

"I never saw her in my life
So cross as she was then;
She said, when first she was his wife,
He was the best of men,
And never used to drink at all,
Nor stay out late at night;
Now, if we did not pray for him,
He'd never choose the right.

'She said it was the dreadful drink
That made our father mad,
And, but for that, he'd never think
Of treating us so bad.
And then I clenched my fist and said,
I'd give the world if I
Could shut up all the liquor shops;
And, sir, I mean to try!

"And so I joined a Band of Hope,
And wore a medal bright,
And learnt a lot of temperance songs,
And sung with all my might.
One day they gave us all a tea-
You reckon I was there,
And sister Nell-because 'twas free
Enough, and some to spare.

"And such a meeting after tea-
I scarce believed my eyes
When I saw teacher beckon me-
Here, Willie, here's your prize;
I hobbled to the platform then,
Oh, didn't the people shout?
The ladies clapped their hands, and waved
Their handkerchiefs about.

'They said that I must make a speech;
I felt that I could cry,
So I said, 'Thank you!' and sat down,
Then caught my father's eye.
Yes, there he sat, and mother too;
His face looked strangely white,
He walked up to the platform while
I trembled with affright.

'Then turning to the crowd, he said:
You see that crippled boy;
Poor little chap! I ought to make
His life one dream of joy.
And so I will, and so I can,
I'll do the job outright!
I'll sign, and be a sober man-
I'll sign the pledge to-night!
(*The Home School Speaker and Elocutionist*, p. 254)

HENRY, THE BOOTBLACK

LESSON XIV.

sup pōrt'
be lŏng'
măn'aġe
taught
côr'ner
nō'tiçe
môn'ey
blăck'ing
ġĕn'tle men
hŏn'est (ŏn'est)
a lŏng'
dŏl'lar
quite
bōōts
yēars
buy̆
ēarned

1. "Henry was a kind, good boy. His father was dead, and his mother was very poor. He had a little sister about two years old.

2. "He wanted to help his mother, for she could not always earn enough to buy food for her little family.

3. "One day, a man gave him a dollar for finding a pocketbook which he had lost.

4. "Henry might have kept all the money for no one saw him when he found it. But his mother had taught him to be honest, and never to keep what did not belong to him.

5. "With the dollar he bought a box, three brushes, and some blacking. He then went to the corner of the street, and said to every one whose boots did not look nice, 'Black your boots, sir, please?'

6. "He was so polite that gentlemen soon began to notice him, and to let him black their boots. The first day he brought home fifty cents, which he gave to his mother to buy food with.

7. "When he gave her the money, she said, as she dropped a tear of joy, 'You are a dear, good boy Henry. I did not know how I could earn enough to buy bread with, but now I think we can manage to get along quite well.'

8. "Henry worked all the day, and went to school in the evening. He earned almost enough to support his mother and his little sister." (McGuffy's *Second Eclectic Reader*, p. 35)

1867 THE FREE SCHOOL ACT

"In his third annual message to the Legislature, delivered on January 2, 1867, Governor Reuben E. Fenton included the following statement: "With the conviction that universal education is a necessity of the State, I recommend that all implements in the way of its free acquisition be removed, whether in the form of rate bills, poor and incommodious school houses, or the want of teachers especially trained to their vocation.

"On April 16, 1867, three-fifths of the Legislature being present, the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly enacted into law Chapter 406 of the Laws of 1867, Section 26 of which reads as follows: *Hereafter all moneys now authorized by any special acts to be collected by rate bill for the payment of teachers' wages, shall be collected by tax, and not by rate bill.*

"On October 1, 1867, the Free School Act was put into effect. In his annual report to the Legislature for the year ending July 31, 1903, Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner defined the significance of the statute: *The principle that the property of the State should educate the children of the State was vindicated. The doors of the common school were opened wide; all could enter upon equal terms; there would be no further exemptions at the stigma of the indigent and no further burdens to make up deficiencies for the well-to-do to bear. The schools were democratized. The free school was, above all else, the affirmation of a principle of republican government, a basal principle of a commonwealth, long apprehended by statesmanship and expressed by the municipalities, yet long waiting for full legal recognition. As such, the statute of 1867 is to be commemorated in education annals, and credit is to be accorded to those who were instrumental in securing it....*

"In November of 1894, the provision for a system of free public school education for all children of the State was made a permanent part of the Constitution of the State of New York (Article XI, Section I). The Free School Movement has won, and subsequent legislation merely enlarged or implemented that which had gone before."

(*Speeches for the Centennial*, pp. 13-14)

INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBANIZATION, CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL AND STIMULATING INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN NEW YORK STATE-ALL COMBINED TO SOW THE SEEDS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS WHICH EVENTUALLY MADE EVEN GREATER CHANGES IN THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

- What physical problems, caused by the increasing congestion of the urban scene, were frequent and increasing sources of irritation to people in the late 19th century?
- How did electricity and other technological progress affect lives of the people in the city?
- Why might it be said that with cities, just as with people, "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer"?
- How did the economic and social life of the city promote change in the pattern and activity of the family?
- What evidence is there that there was a steadily widening gulf between the "haves" and "have nots" in the city during this period?

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SEEING THE METROPOLIS GROW

"Henry Adams, in the lately published installment of his *History of the United States*, reminds us that the population of New York City in 1790 was 33,000 people, second only to that of London in numbers and importance. It matters not that the political boundaries of the city have not been advanced *pari passu* with its widening limits; the region within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall is none the less an organic and economic whole. Its life-blood circulation pulsates from the common heart as strongly in Brooklyn as in Harlem. The currents of humanity which are daily flowing back and forth across the East River and the Hudson are as permanent and regular as those which course north and south on Manhattan Island.

"The metropolis grows in the line of the least resistance, with more or less reference, perhaps, to nearness to the Post-office, but certainly with none to the factitions and hide-bound conditions of the municipal government. The vast aggregation of humanity which is collected about the harbor of New York, transacting the business at the main gateway and the financial and commercial capital of the nation, is practically one body, in virtue of local relation and community of interest, and must be so considered." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 91)

SEEING THE METROPOLIS GROW

"Never were the evidences of growth and improvement more numerous and significant. There is activity in the old portions as well as in the new. A notable shifting of residence districts is taking place in consequence. Boarding-houses are supplanting private homes in many localities, and, in turn, many of the former are lapsing into tenements, or their neighborhoods, become otherwise undesirable, and remain so until they are absorbed in the wholesale business region.

"Retail establishments are pushing their way up Fifth Avenue and through Forty-second and other streets, so as to visibly affect large sections of the brown-stone districts. Brown-stone itself, once the exponent of wealth and uppertendom, has fallen from its high estate and descended to tenements. The gloomy and uniform architecture, too, that accompanied it has been succeeded by the fruits of better taste and by cheerful variety.

"Between Central Park and the Hudson River the buildings are thickening with great rapidity, and a new residence district is already firmly established there. Flats continue to multiply ubiquitously.

"Down-town a signal transformation is also going on. Wall Street would scarcely be recognized, save for a few old landmarks in the shape of public buildings, by one who had been away from it for a few years. At frequent intervals on Broadway and adjacent streets roofs may be seen mounting skyward in a way that amazes the returned wanderer. The hotel capacity of the city is being enlarged in prominent instances.

"The Metropolitan and Natural History museums are assuming dimensions and a character that make them a source of local pride, and among the new possessions is a picture-gallery which, though yet in its infancy, has suddenly risen to deserved fame. Fine and spacious club-houses have lately made their appearance in marked numbers, and others are in process of erection. One specially large and comprehensive place of amusement is rising on the site of the old Madison Square Garden. A large music hall has just been opened near Central Park, and a new opera-house is projected not far distant. Looming up in the mind's eye is the Protestant Cathedral, which , it is promised, will be the crowning architectural glory of the city-until something finer appears.

"But the clearest indication of the onward and irresistible march of the metropolis is the degree to which it has outgrown its transportation faciilties. The theory that the operators of public conveyance systems must supply their fares with seats, as is the practice in transatlantic cities, has become in New York a vague and distant memory. The elevated and surface railroads are taxed morning and evening to their full limits. Movements for relieving the pressure and meeting the growing demand have been agitated for several years, and the State Legislature is this winter imperatively called upon to give serious and prompt consideration to such measures."

(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p. 91)

RUNAWAYS ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

"The problem of runaways early became a subject for consideration on the part of the authorities of the Brooklyn Bridge. The number of these mishaps range from three to eight a month. Formerly they were more numerous. It is not altogether clear what the decrease is to be attributed to, but the presumption is that a beneficial education of both drivers and horses has been going on with reference to the vicissitudes peculiar to the bridge travel. The chief causes of the runaways are the breakage of harness, or the striking of the horses by the wagon when going down the incline at either side of the elevated centre, in consequence of badly regulated, or the absence of, breeching. It is possible that they are sometimes caused by the passing trains on the cable road, but the bridge officers think that this is rarely, if ever, the fact. In many cases no satisfactory reason for the occurence is ascertained as the stories of most drivers, when the question of their own carelessness is involved, are not to be relied on.

"One definite conclusion that was some time ago reached by the trustees was that it would be wise to place strong gates at the exits of the roadways, in order that the frightened teams might not plunge with their vehicles into the busy streets at the ends of the great structure. Some of the members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at first protested against the use of these barriers for the horses to throw themselves against, but it has been amply demonstrated that there would by much more cruelty in permitting them to go on than in thus stopping them. Where there has been time to securely close the gate neither a human being nor a horse has been killed. On the other hand, in one instance where the horse was not checked in this way, a women who was trying to save her child, was knocked down in the street by the animal and killed. In another case a runaway team dashed from the bridge exit into a street car, and wrecked it.

"There is a telegraph system on the roadways, provided with knobs at certain intervals. A pressure on one of these by an officers at his post notifies the gate-man that a runaway is coming, and to act accordingly."
(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p.211)

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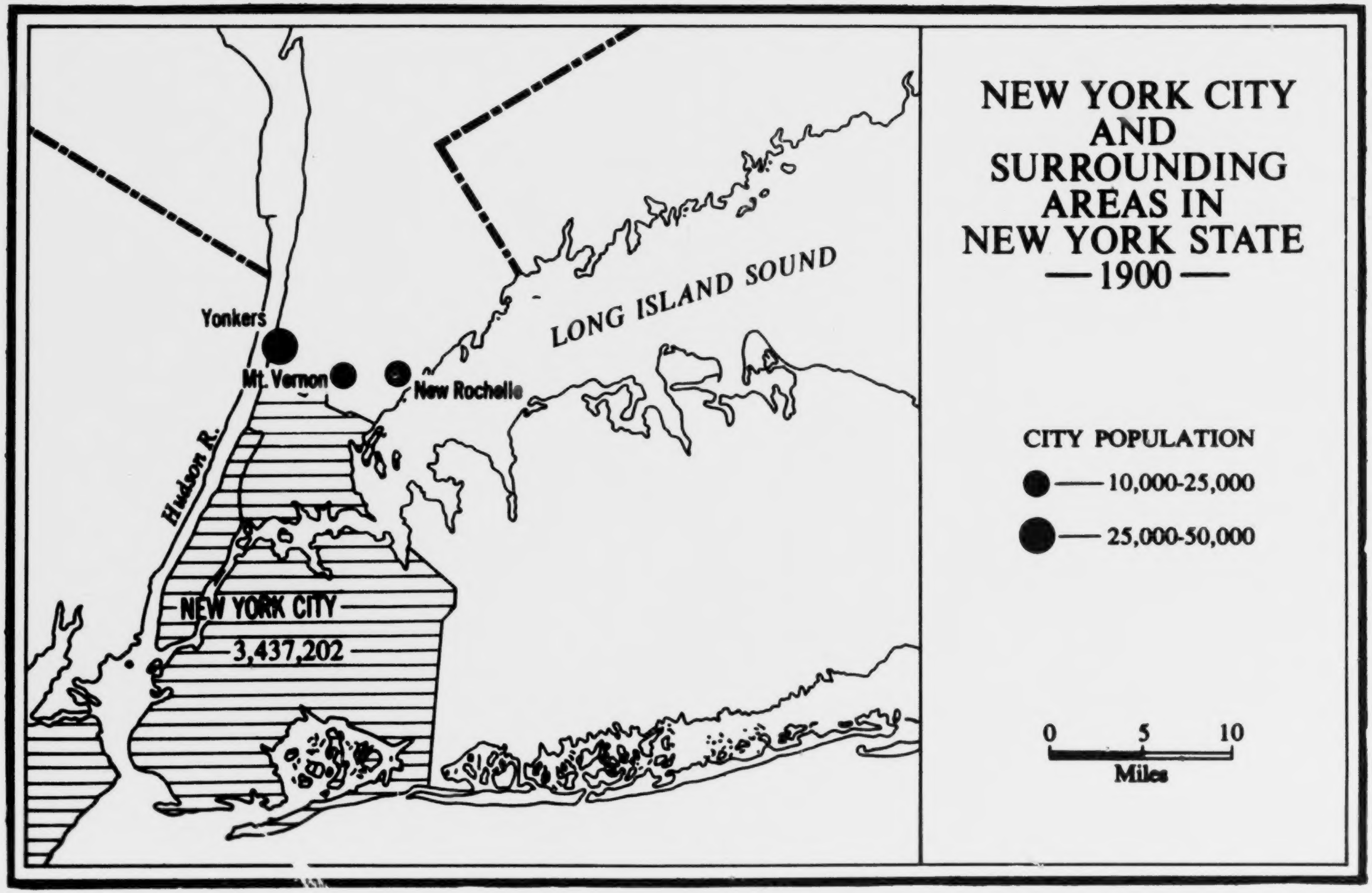
ENLARGING THE CITY OF NEW YORK

"The New York City Consolidation Commission, of which Mr. Andrew H. Green is chairman, and which is to report to the Legislature upon the question of combining the various adjacent communities around the Bay of New York into one great municipality, is engaged in a very important work.

"In forming an opinion the experience of other places will be found very serviceable. Boston, for instance, within the last few years has absorbed many of the adjoining towns and villages, which, however, for that reason are not thought to have lost any essential advantage.

"The various communities around the Bay of New York, many of which practically blend, are divided among two States, four cities, and six counties. When any of them are united by bridges they are substantially one, and if in the same State they will endeavor to devise some method of uniting their local government."
(Harper's Weekly, 1890, p.478)



NEW YORK CITY
AND
SURROUNDING
AREAS IN
NEW YORK STATE
— 1900 —

CROWDING THE ELEVATED TRAINS

"The uncomfortable crowding of the elevated trains morning and evening has become a permanent condition, and will so continue until the demand for rapid transit in the metropolis is very much more satisfactorily met than it is at present.

"The situation is at its worst at the City Hall terminus of the Third Avenue line. There the crush at times becomes almost painful, and for weak and aged persons is even not without the element of danger. A veritable jam forms at each car entrance, and when the last out-coming passenger finds a precarious foothold on the station platform, the turbulent in-pouring, attended with bumps and collisions, which are not recked of in the general excitement, begins. It is interesting to note on the countenances of many of the waiting throng the different phases of the struggle going on between dignity and the desire for a seat. The individual who is in the habit of stating with pride to his acquaintances that he 'never gets left' is on hand in force. There is none of the struggle in question in his case, however, since he pays no tribute whatever to dignity. Seats are not numerous enough to go round, and he makes it his business to have one. He pushes his way through the crowd, edges in ahead of others, irrespective of sex, and rarely fails to win. His contempt for a man who will let a woman beat him, or who will yield to her a seat he has secured, is unspeakable. From this individual the degrees of hoggishness are shaded down, gradually giving way to good manners, of which representatives are not lacking. Be it said to the credit of human nature that there are many evidences of its better as well as its worse side at an elevated railroad-station.

"There is no more than sufficient space on the platforms, as a rule, to conveniently accommodate, when the traffic is at its height, the regular gathering of passengers, and the consequence is that when trains are delayed there is a speedy congestion, all of which, unpleasant as it is, goes to show what a valuable and indispensable service the elevated railroads render the city.

"The time may or may not come when there will be means of transit in New York fully adequate to comfortably provide for passengers; but it is certain that improvement in that direction is retarded by the marvellous meekness with which the people of the city submit to being stood up on aisles and platforms, hung on straps, and to being packed in cars like sardines, if the transportation corporations elect to do business on that basis." (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p.123)

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"The question of rapid transit in the city of New York is one of the deepest interest to millions of men and women in and around the city. The immense business of shopping makes an ample and convenient system of transit in the city indispensable to wives and mothers, who, however, are seldom mentioned in the discussions of the subject. The extreme pressure upon the present accommodations of street travel and the large foreign population of the city are already impairing native American courtesy,* and the street and elevated cars are not a good 'school of the gentleman.'" (Harper's Weekly, 1890, p.43)

* note bias of author

THE ABUSE OF NOISE

"The modern protest against unnecessary noise, such as the clang of church bells in cities, the shriek of locomotives in populous suburbs, and even the crusade against street bands and hand-organs, considered merely as noise, is indicative of advancing civilization. Those who live in cities must always protect themselves against noxious odors and useless noise. The uproar of the night before the Fourth of July has been largely suppressed. It is a savage and barbarous taste which delights in noise.

"But one of the most universal and outrageous of the abuses of noise is as yet unchallenged and unremedied -the early steam-whistle. New York and other cities are already the centres of factory life, and the suburbs are full of all kinds of industries which must summon their workmen at an early hour. Along the Hudson River the abuse of early uproar is in many places, we are informed, almost intolerable. Brickyards at some points of the river shore begin in summer to blow their whistles as early as half past three in the morning, and with such penetrating and persistent fury that those who live miles away are disturbed.

"Elsewhere other factories, at other hours, take up the fierce noise, one from another, and the harm to the sick and the discomfort to everybody are indescribable. The fabled necessity of the railway locomotive shriek disappeared before steady public remonstrance. The horrible odors that oppressed the upper part of the city have been somewhat relieved by public protest. The reasonable proprietors of factories and other industrial works ought to perceive that it is not necessary to startle the whole town or country in order to summon their workmen. Here is a reform in which all good citizens can unite irrespective of party."
(Harper's Weekly 1890, p.715)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The entries in this annotated bibliography have been selected to provide a wide range of material for those wishing to explore this period at greater depth. All of the books listed were easily available in school or public libraries at the time that this section was compiled.

Teachers have suggested that it would be more helpful to them, to have books recommended for students kept separate from those which are useful only as teacher reference. Accordingly, two lists follow, each containing annotations of books of special interest to (a) students and (b) teachers.

FOR STUDENTS

Adams, James Truslow. *Album of American history.* Vol. 3. 1853-1893. New York. Scribners. 1944. Set, $87.00

As the title says it is an album of the period from 1853-1893 and so has a wealth of pictures illustrating almost anything concerning the period. The accompanying commentary is simple to read.

Baker, Nina Brown. *Big catalogue: the life of Aaron Montgomery Ward.* New York. Harcourt Brace. o.p.

A simple but interesting account of how one man became a great mail order merchant. His story centers around the farmer and mid west and involves the great Chicago fire. The Grange and the Chicago Exposition of 1893.

___*Nickels and dimes: the story of F. W. Woolworth.* New York. Harcourt Brace. 1954. $3.00. p. 50¢

If there is a true Horatio Alger Story this is it, written for the slow reader, the fast one, and the adult. One hundred thirty four pages of "pure corn" and delight about the boy from Watertown, N.Y. who started and made a success of selling good merchandise for five and ten cents.

Boni, Margaret. *Songs of the gilded age.* New York. Golden Press. o.p.

This is out of print but is in some public libraries where it may be borrowed for use in classroom.

Bontemps, Arna. *Story of the Negro.* New York. Knopf. 1958. $3.95.

Interesting and scholarly account of the story of the Negro. The author does a very good job of explaining the difference in the philosophy of Booker T. Washington and Dr. W.E.B. Dubois, a controversy which appeared first in the Gilded Age. This is appropriate for seventh graders.

Buehr, Walter. *Home sweet home in the nineteenth century.* New York. Crowell. 1965. $4.95.

This is the story of the myriad of gadgets invented between 1800 and 1875 to make life within the home more comfortable and the tasks of the homemaker less time consuming. Many of the gadgets are now much sought after by the woman of today who follows the antique shows and flea markets.

The author, an architectural designer, illustrates the book beautifully.

Day, Clarence. *Life with father.* New York. Knopf. 1937. o.p.
From this series of sketches was made the long running play. They are a delight and certainly would be enjoyed by seventh graders. They give a picture of the life of the upper middle class in the Gilded Age in New York City. There is also a book published by Knopf called *The best of Clarence Day* which includes: God and my father; Life with father; Life with mother; This simian world; Selections from thoughts without words. Washington Square Press publishes this in paperback for 60¢.

Devlin, Harry. *To grandfather's house we go.* New York. Parent's Magazine Press. 1967. $3.95.
A roadside tour of American homes. The material is presented in an easy, entertaining manner, relating building to the history and life of the period.

Dodds, John W. *Everyday life in twentieth century America.* New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1965. $3.50.
This book is part of a series which eventually will contain a book on *Everyday life in the Age of Enterprise.* This should be very valuable. This one is filled with illustrations and information about the things that were part of life in the country and in the city at the turn of the century e.g. furniture, utensils, clothes, houses, books magazines, songs and entertainment.

Durant, J. & Bettman, Otto. *Pictorial history of American sports: Revised Ed. from colonial times to the present.* New York. A. S. Barnes & Co. 1965. $7.95
This is a word and picture story of sports in the United States. Pictures are so good that they make you want to read the words. It does an excellent job on Gas-Lit Era, 1871-1899.

Dutton, William S. *Adventure in big business.* Philadelphia. John C. Winston. 1958. $3.95.
The book begins with the story of Rockefeller and the oil business and continues with Ford and the DuPonts. It then tells the story of the conflict between business and labor and concludes with an evaluation of the good and bad of big business. It is illustrated in color and most suitable for the seventh grader.

Ewen, David. *Music comes to America.* New York. Crowell & Co. o.p.
Part I is a serious and scholarly discussion of the role music played in the era after the Civil War.

___*Story of Irving Berlin.* New York. Holt Rinehart. 1950. $3.07.
This story of an immigrant boy who grew up on the East Side and became one of America's most popular composers is very easy reading. It presents a good picture of old Russia and the New York of Cherry Street in the 1890's where Israel Baline earned his first money as a singing waiter and as a lyricist (thirty seven cents).

Gurko, Miriam. *The lives and times of Peter Cooper.* New York. Crowell. 1959. $3.50
This is a very lively biography of a man whose inventiveness, business acumen and interest in education shaped his city, state and country during

a life which began in 1791 and ended in 1883. The print is big and the black and white illustrations, although not numerous, are interesting. It can easily be read by seventh graders.

Hagedorn, Hermann. *Boy's life of Theodore Roosevelt.* New York. Harper. 1950. $4.11.

This is for the seventh grader but the style seems rather dated since it was written in 1918. Interesting comparisons might be made between "T.R." and John Lindsey.

___*The Roosevelt family of Sagamore Hill.* New York. Macmillan. 1954. $7.50.

This gives an excellent picture of the family life of a wealthy politically-oriented family that helped make New York and American history in the Gilded Age. It is not for every seventh grader. The teacher could read it with profit since Mr. Hagedorn is an expert on this branch of the Roosevelt family.

Hughes, Langston. *Famous Negro music makers.* New York. Dodd Mead. 1955. $3.50.

No study of the Gilded Age is complete without a knowledge of the place of the Negro music makers in the culture. Beginning with the story of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers and their first tour in 1871 it also has a most interesting account of the lives of James Bland, the minstrel composer, Bill Robinson and Lead belly. Since Mr. Hughes is first of all a poet it is only natural that these short accounts are well written.

Hughes, Langston & Meltzer, Milton. *Pictorial history of Negro in America.* New York. Crown. 1963. $5.95.

Over 1000 prints, drawings, paintings, photos, cartoons, posters are combined with a swift narrative in a panoramic history that comes down to the present.

Ishmole, J. & Ronsheim, S. *New York Portrait: a literary look at the Empire State.* New York. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 1965. $5.12.

Part V - Toward a Golden Shore contains excerpts from books about conditions in the city including Harry Golden's account of the Triangle Fire. Since the book is valuable for the Iroquois and other topics in the seventh grade, schools may wish to purchase multiple copies.

Johansen, Margaret. *From sea to shining sea.* New York. Ives Washburn Inc. 1960. $3.95.

Chapter nine called Happy Birthday U.S.A. (1875-1899) takes the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia as the theme and proceeds to give a very nice picture of everyday life that would be enjoyed by seventh graders.

Johnston, Johanna. *Together in America.* New York. Dodd Mead & Co. 1965. $3.50.

This braids the story of the American Negro into the familiar history as many wish to have it done. It has a good bibliography.

Judson, Clara Ingram. *Andrew Carnegie.* Chicago. Follett. 1964. $3.50.

This very satisfactory children's biography of Andrew Carnegie gives a picture of labor conditions at the time as well as the life of a captain of industry and what was done with his fortune.

Katz, W. L. *Eyewitness; The Negro in American History.* New York. Pitnam. 1967. $3.97.

Exciting eyewitness accounts of the role of the Negro in American History.

Kennedy, John F. *A nation of immigrants.* New York. Harper Row. 1964. $2.95.

This is a very conventional treatment of immigration with some excellent pictures and a good bibliography for adults.

Langdon, William C. *Everyday things in American life.* Vol. II. New York. Scribners. 1941. $5.95.

This book is a familiar friend, useful for earlier periods as well. The title well describes the contents.

Lavine, Sigmund. *Famous industrialists.* New York. Dodd Mead. 1961. $3.50.

A collection of short simple biographies, this includes Cyrus McCormick whose reaper changed New York from a wheat growing state to a dairy farming state; Philip Armour, an upstate farm boy; and George Eastman who helped make the city of Rochester what it is.

___*Famous merchants.* New York. Dodd Mead. 1965. $3.50.

This collection of biographies contains that of Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812-1902) Rowland Hussey Macy (1822-1877) John Wanamaker (1838-1922), Frank Winfield Woolworth (1852-1919), James Buchanan Brady (1856-1917), and George Ludlum Hartford (1865-1957). They read easily and are informative.

___*Steinmetz, maker of lightning.* New York. Dodd Mead. 1955. $4.00.

A very readable biography of another immigrant who helped make American History in the Gilded Age.

Lingg, Ann M. *John Philip Sousa.* New York. Holt Rinehart & Winston. 1954. $3.95.

Born in 1854 and dying in 1932 John Philip Sousa was responsible for band music that was listened to, marched to , danced to, whistled and sung all over our country. This is a very readable story.

Lyman, Susan E. *The story of New York.* New York. Crown. 1964. $4.95.

This tells the whole story of New York City but has particularly valuable chapters on the period before the Civil War, as it sets the stage for the period after the war when New York City really emerges as the city of golden dreams for the scheming politicians, the astute financier, the socialite, the talented, and the immigrant. Mature seventh graders will enjoy it. It has excellent illustrations.

Papashvily, George. *Anything can happen.* New York. Harper. 1945. $4.95.

This is about an immigrant from Georgia (U.S.S.R.) who came to the United States after World War I. His experiences told for their humor have much in common with what happened to earlier immigrants. Seventh graders would enjoy it.

Rosten, Leo. *Education of Hyman Kaplan.* New York. Harbrace. 1937. $2.50.

A hilarious account of the education of immigrants in New York City's night schools, it is better than the play. Many seventh graders will laugh and laugh but others may not appreciate the humor of the dialect.

Shippen, Katherine B. *Miracle in motion: the story of America's industry.* New York. Harper. 1955. $2.95.

In one hundred thirty one pages of big print, without benefit of pictures, the author tells the story of American industry beginning with the farming of the colonial period. The start of manufacturing, the inventions of the early nineteenth century, the socialistic societies which tried to prevent the country from becoming too industrialized, the giants who did industrialize the country and the beginnings of labor unions. It is all there. It reads easily and it is scholarly. It is not a picture of life in any of the periods.

___*Passage to America.* New York. Harper. 1950. $3.50.

This is the story of the great migrations from the beginning. It tells the not so well known story of the Norwegians and Swedes as well as the stories of the Irish, Germans, etc. Particularly good is the story of the forced migration of the negroes. All seventh grade children would enjoy it.

Spangler, Earl. *The Negro in America.* Minneapolis. Lerner. 1966. $3.95.

The whole story is there for children, written well and illustrated with photographs when time of the event can be photographed. This story should be in the regular history book. Since it isn't, it is the next best thing.

Taft, Pauline Dakin. *The happy valley: the elegant eighties in upstate New York.* Syracuse. Syracuse University Press. 1969. $7.95.

Delightful account of upper middle class social life in the summers in Cherry Valley accompanied by photographs taken by Leonard Dakin, the author's father. Mr. Dakin is now recognized as one of the pioneer artist photographers.

Washington, Booker T. *Up from slavery.* New York. Bantam. 60¢.

Maybe it is part of understanding the Negro problem to read this classic again or for the first time. Most seventh graders can read it. Everyone talks about Booker T. Washington today and not always in a complimentary way. His account of his trip from the coal mines of West Virginia to Hampton Institute is something every American should read. Use in conjunction with writings of DuBois or Bontemps.

Weisberger, Bernard. *Captains of industry.* New York. American Heritage Pub. Co. 1966. Distributed by Harper Row. $4.95.

This book contains the stories of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cyrus McCormick, Philip Armour, James Duke, James Hill, Meyer Guggenheim, John D. Rockefeller, John P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford. Emphasis is on how the fortune was made, not on how it was used. The book is beautifully, illustrated with the type of picture found in the American Heritage Magazine.

Werstein, Irving. *The great struggle: labor in America.* New York. Scribners. 1965. $3.63.

Beginning with a section called Planting Time 1786-1865, and continuing with The Growing Time 1865-1900, the story of the labor union movement is portrayed in a vivid and scholarly way. There are very few places where the role of the National Colored Union and its first president, Isaac Meyers get the attention deserved. This is one of them. The book concludes with a section called Harvest Time. There are excellent black and white illustrations.

Williams, Beryl. *Lillian Wald: angel of Henry Street.* New York. Julian Messner. 1948. $3.50.
The East Side of the late nineteenth century really comes alive in this easy to read book. Once so well known Lillian Wald and her work have slipped into the almost forgotten pages of history. Happily she can be found again in this book as we follow her steps in and out of the tenements bringing nursing care to all.

FOR TEACHERS

Adams, J. Donald. *O'Henry's New York.* Greenwich, Conn. Fawcett. 1962. 60¢.
Short stories deal with people and places of New York City in the 1900's.

Antin, Mary. *The promised land.* New York. Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1912. $5.75.
This is an autobiography of a Russian immigrant.

Botkin, B. A. *New York City Folk lore.* New York. Random House. o.p.
Some of these legends, tall tales, anecdotes, stories, sagas, heroes, and characters, customs, traditions and sayings are excellent for reading to students.

Brown, Henry Collins. *Brownstone fronts and Saratoga trunks.* New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. o.p.
The author, founder of the Museum of New York, knows the city inside out and his stories range over every aspect of the city's life from the clothes worn, the fashionable shops, the balls, the hotels, to the murders. This is for the teacher's pleasure.

Cahan, Abraham. *The rise of David Levinsky.* New York. Harper Torchbooks. 1960. $2.45.
A novel concerning Jewish immigrant experiences, this has valuable material on those episodes.

Colum, Mary. *Life and the dream.* Chester Springs, Pa. Dufour Editions. 1964. $7.50.
This autobiography of an Irish writer who arrived in New York in 1914 is the point of view of an upper class intellectual.

Covello, Leonard & D'Agostino, Guido. *The heart is the Teacher.* New York. McGraw Hill. 1958. $5.95.
This is a must for a teacher, a sociology course in one book and a manual on how to be a teacher today. Some seventh graders would enjoy it.

Corsi, Edward. *In ths shadow of liberty.* New York. Macmillan. 1935. o.p.
This autobiography contains an account of what life was like in Italy for a child whose father was a fighter for freedom and who dies at a high moment in his career. The family comes to America in 1907. Since the

author became head of the United States Immigrant Service it contains many incidents pertinent to this period.

Ellis, Edward Robb. *The epic of New York City.* New York. Coward McCann. 1966. $12.50.

This narrative history from 1524 to the present is lively reading as it tells how Edison lights the city, the Brooklyn bridge is built all about the blizzard of 1888, the first skyscraper, and the opening of Ellis island.

Garland, Hamlin. *A son of the middle border.* New York. Macmillan. 1962. $5.95

The reader learns of the impact of the city. Boston and New York, on a white in-migrant who becomes part of the intellectual life of the city.

Golden, Harry. *Only in America.* New York. World Publishing Co. 1958. $4.00.

This collection of pieces was written for periodicals but particularly for the author's newspaper. The Carolina Israelite. Certain selections would make delightful reading to children to convey the flavor of Jewish life in the city.

Green, Constance McLaughlin. *The rise of urban America.* New York. Harper Row. 1965. $4.95.

Chapters IV and V are good for the period between 1860-1910. They show the impact of industrialization on the United State and the social and political adjustments made. The book contains a short but good discussion of the role of the school in this period. The author won the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1963.

Handlin, Oscar. *Al Smith and his America.* Boston. Little Brown & Co. 1958. $3.50.

This was written for students but not for a seventh grader. It describes Governor Smith's East Side neighborhood, waterfront streets and tenements of the old Fourth Ward, the politics and labor problems of the era.

Hapgood, Hutchins. *The spirit of the ghetto.* New York. Funk & Wagnalls. 1965. Schoeken Paperback Edition. 1966. $2.45.

Hapgood, a gentile, who must have been a "1901 anthropologist" describes Jewish life in the ghetto at the turn of the century. The to be famous sculptor, Jacob Epstein illustrated it and in 1965 Harry Golden annotated it. The book is fascinating but it is hard to say which part is more so - Hapgood's original or Golden's notes. Parts can be read by good seventh graders.

Hoogenboom, Ari & Hoogenboom, Olive. *The gilded age.* Englewood Cliffs. Prentice-Hall. 1967. $1.95

Teachers can make selections from this book of readings.

Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this way.* New York. Viking Press. 1933. $7.50.

Autobiography of a Negro immigrant from West Indies. Mr. Johnson was a well-to do Negro intellectual, so his experiences are not those of the poor in-migrant from the south.

___*The autobiography of an ex-colored man.* New York. Hill and Wang. American Century Series. 1962. $1.50.
A fictionalized biography with excellent views of New York City in the 1900's. This reads very easily and could be read by a seventh grader. However, some teachers question putting it into his hands, in so far as understanding is concerned.

LaGuardia, Fiorello H. *The making of an insurgent.* New York. Putnam. 1961. $1.25.
This includes a description of LaGuardia's work as an interpreter on Ellis Island.

Lynch, Kevin. *The image of the city.* Cambridge, Mass. M.I.T. Press. 1960. $2.95.
This gives a picture of how city dwellers orient themselves in the urban landscape. Technical. Very small print.

Osofsky, Gilbert. *Harlem: the making of a ghetto: Negro New York 1890-1930.* New York. Harper Row. 1966. $6.95.
This should be "required" reading for the teacher. Fascinating and most informative.

Pupin, Michael. *From immigrant to inventor.* New York. Scribner. 1922. $5.95.
Classic autobiography.

Riis, Jacob. *How the other half lives.* New York. Hill and Wang. American Century Series. 1957. $3.25.
A classic report on tenement life in New York City in the last part of the nineteenth century, its florid style does not make for easy reading today. Today's sociologists would find much to criticize, but Riis, a newspaperman, reports it as he saw and thought about it.

___*Making of an American.* New York. 1901. $5.95. Harper, pa. $2.75.
His fascinating life is told in a style not too readable today. Most libraries still have a copy.

Riordon, William L. *Plunkitt of Tammany Hall.* New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1963. $1.15.
William Riordon was Plunkitt's Boswell for a series of very plain talks on very practical politics. Easy and fun to read.

Schoener, Allon. *Portal to America: the lower east side 1870-1925.* New York. Holt Rinehart. 1967. $12.95.
This describes the Lower East Side through beautiful photographs and selections mainly from the New York Times and the New York Tribune. Topics cover the immigration experience itself. The streets, the adaptation, work and homes. The book is beautifully set up. Most seventh graders could read it and all can learn from the photographs.

Scheiner, Seth M. *Negro mecca: a history of the Negro in New York City 1865-1920.* New York. New York University Press. 1965. $6.50.

The descriptive view of the Negro community contains source material on Negro migration, residential distribution and economic and social life from 1890-1914. It is rather slow reading.

Towne, Charles H. *So far so good.* New York. Julian Mesner. o.p.
This is the autobiography of a writer and magazine editor who came to New York from Louisville, Kentucky in the 1880's. Warm childhood remembrances of the city in the late nineteenth century including games, clothing, entertainment, schools and boarding houses make it very readable.

Weber, Adna Ferrin. *The growth of cities in the nineteenth century: a study in statistics.* Ithaca, New York. Cornell University Press. 1963. $2.95.
This is a classic study of nineteenth century urbanization.